



THE
ENGLISH
SCHOOL
Reform'd By
R. Brown,
Master of a Private
School in St. Ann's
WESTMINSTER.



1863. May! V.C.
Gift of
George Livermore
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T H E
English-School
R E F O R M E D :

Containing

First, Rules, shewing the Nature of Vowels, Consonants, Syllables, Diphthongs, dividing of Syllables, and of Stops and Points.

Secondly, a Praxis shewing the Use of the said Rules, in a Dialogue.

Thirdly, Words from One, to Six and Seven Syllables, exactly divided.

Fourthly, a Collection of Words that agree in Sound, but differ in Sense and Spelling.

Fifthly, Another Collection of Words that are writ one way and sounded another.

Sixthly, English Words contracted, Figures and Numerical Letters, &c. And,

Lastly, An Accidence adapted to our English Tongue.

The Fifth Edition Corrected and Amended.

By *R. BROWN*, Master of a Boarding-School
in *Greek-Street*, in *St. Ann's Westminster*.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *J. Churchill*, at the *Black-Swan* in *Pater-noster-Row*, and *E. Castle* next *Scotland-yard*. 1714.

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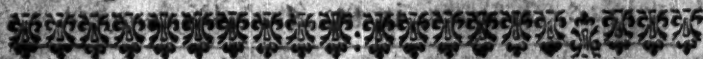
First, Lists of the most difficult Words, with their
Names, Syllables, Divisions of Syllables,
and of Roots and Pounds.

Advertisement.

THE English Expofitor Improv'd: Be-
ing a compleat Dictionary, teaching the In-
terpretation of the moft difficult Words, which are
commonly made ufe of in the Englifh Tongue.
First fet forth by J. B. Doctor of Phyfick, and
now carefully Revis'd, Corrected, and abundant-
ly augmented with a new and large Addition of
very ufeul and fignificant Words. By R.
Brown, Author of the Englifh-School Re-
form'd. The Eleventh Edition. Printed for
J. Churchil in Paten-Nofter-Row. 1715.

Of the 11th Edition Corrected and Reprinted

By J. Churchil, Author of a Boasting-School



LONDON:

Printed for J. Churchil, at the Blue-Boards in Paten-Nofter-
Row, and at the Coffee-House near St. Dunstons Church.

*To the Honourable Joceline Sidney,
Esq; Son of the Right Honourable
ROBERT, Earl of Leicester.*

S I R,

SINCE I have had the Honour and Happiness to be appointed the Director of Your present Studies, I cannot think it will be either Unacceptable or Unseasonable to present you with this Manual, which may serve not only for a Testimony of that Value and Esteem which I have for YOU, (whose tender Years are blest with so sweet and affable a Comportment, and with so much Innocence, Virtue, and Good-nature, as render You very Endearing and Acceptable) but also as a Specimen of that Method I design to initiate you with, to the end, You may the better understand our English Orthography and Etymology.

And as I most heartily and affectionately present it, so I do as heartily recommend it to be used with Your utmost Diligence, for the Improvement of Your Time, that Your Progress, as well as Person, may adorn my School, which will abundantly compensate the Labour of,

Honourable Sir,

Your most faithful Servant,

R. Brown.

THE

PREFACE.

THO' I have successfully practis'd the Method I formerly Publish'd, these seven Years past; yet I observ'd therein several Deficiencies which I judg'd necessary to correct; and therefore I have publish'd this, wherein are such Alterations and Amendments as render it seemingly a new Work: And to compleat the whole, I have added an Accidence, so suited, that the Propriety of our English Tongue may be the more intelligible: Besides what help it will be, and how this (Accidence) will prepare those that are design'd for the Knowledge of other Languages, I leave their Masters to judge.

Many Pens have been at work to regulate the teaching of English; and yet, it's generally to be fear'd, that most English-Teachers will go on, and proceed in their old beaten A B C road, without so much as looking on, or at least considering, what is done, to render their Tasks more easie and profitable both to them and their Scholars.

But indeed, our English-Teachers (generally speaking) are too illiterate to adapt things proper, out of a running and continued Method: And therefore I have done all by way of Question and Answer, so that any, but Persons meerly senseless and stupid, may well understand

The Preface.

understand both the Master's and Scholar's part, both being now made extraordinary easie

It is a Mischief, that English Schools are generally look'd upon, as beneath the Inspection and Management of a Scholar and understanding Person: And this, without dispute, proceeds from the small Encouragement and Respect that is usually allow'd to Persons of that inferior (or as too many look upon it contemptible) Employ; so that this Business being left to ordinary Dames and Masters, we find by too sad Experience that Children imbibe such an Habit of Tones, Ill-spelling, &c. that they seldom or never get rid of, when they come to Years of Discretion, altho' they have the means of a future learned Education.

Well, therefore, would it be for the good of the whole Kingdom, that these Things were consider'd, by Persons in Authority, and of a Superior Rank; that such would condescend to choose and recommend some agreeable Method to be carefully and industriously us'd by every English Teacher throughout the Nation: So that, Children when they come to Maturity may manage their Concerns with Pleasure and Advantage; it being generally granted, that to be a complete Master of English, is a thing very Delightful and Ornamental to (almost) every individual Person.

As for my part, in particular, if what I have formerly, or at this time done, is any way Useful, or Acceptable to the Publick, I shall look upon my self, as sufficiently gratified: For the chiefest of my Intention is, of being serviceable in my Station to others, as well as my self.

R. B.

T H E

T H E

English School Reform'd.

Of Vowels.

Q. What teacheth the Art of true Spelling and Writing?
A. Orthography.

Q. What is Orthography?

A. Orthography is that which directeth us to write any Word with fit and proper Letters; as wretch with a w, not retch without a w.

Q. What is a Letter?

A. A Letter is a Mark or Character that denotes the several Motions or positions of the Instruments of Speech, either in the producing or determining of Sounds.

Q. How many Letters are there?

A. Four and Twenty in English.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into Vowels and Consonants.

Q. What is a Vowel.

A. A Vowel is a Letter that hath a full sound in it self.

Q. How is this sound made?

A. It is form'd in the Throat by a free and open Emission of the Breath.

Q. How many Vowels are there?

*A. Five, viz. a, e, i, o, u. **

Q. What, is the proper use of these Vowels?

A. To make Syllables.

Q. Are there no Syllables but what are made of the Vowels?

A. No.

Q. But in my, thy, why, &c. I find neither a, e, i, o, or u, Is therefore our Rule general?

** I suppose the reason of this orderly placing them, was, because of the gradual Contraction of the Mouth; a being the most open, and so the rest in their order, 'till we come to u, the narrowest of all.*

A. Yes.

The Examination.

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A. Yes; for in such Words *y* is set for, and breath the full sound of the Vowel *i*.

Q. Where is *y* writ when it is a Vowel?

A. At the end of a word, and in words derived from the Greek; as *stry*, *spy*, *Phrygia*, *Egypt*, &c.

Q. Is not *w* sometimes used as a Vowel?

A. Yes; when *a*, *e*, or *o*, come before *w*; as in *saw*, *few*; *howl*, &c.

Q. What are *aw*, *ew*, *ow*, call'd in such Words or Syllables?

A. They are then term'd Diphthongs.

* * * *How each Vowel is variously sounded in Words; and which are writ, tho' not pronounced, for in the Examination of Syllables.*

Of Consonants.

Q. **W** hat is a Consonant?

A. A Consonant is a Letter that can't be sound-
ed, unless a Vowel be joyn'd to it.

Q. How many Consonants are there?

A. Nineteen; viz. *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. Add to these the *j*, and *v*, which are ever used as Consonants?

Q. How are these Consonants divided?

A. Into single and double.

Q. Which are the single Consonants?

A. All, but the *x* and *z* which are call'd the double Consonants.

Q. How are the single Consonants divided?

A. Into Mutes and Liquids.

[*Q.*] A Consonant denotes the several Motions and articulate Modifications of the Mouth, whereby the sound of the Vowels is variously determin'd; and therefore some are term'd Labial, some Lingual, and some Guttural; as First, *b*, *p*, *m*, *f*, *v*, and *w*, are call'd Labial, or Lip-Letters; for the *b*, *p*, and *m*, occasion the Lips shut; the *f* and *v* send the lower Lip to the upper Teeth, and the *w* is form'd when both Lips are extended towards the Cheeks. Secondly, the Lingual or Tongue-Letters are *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *z*, *j*, *ch*, *sh*, *y*, and *g*, also *th*; for the *d* and *s* are made by the Tongue's being fix'd to the upper Teeth; the *th* by the tip of the Tongue being betwixt the Teeth; the *n* by its being fix'd to the upper Gums;

l, by its being fix'd to the foremost Palate ; *r* by its being plac'd to the middle Palate ; and *y* by the middle of the Tongue being mov'd to the middle Palate ; *sh* and *j* are form'd by the tip of the Tongue breath'd towards the Teeth ; and *s* and *z* are form'd by its being fix'd (that is, the tip of the Tongue being fix'd to the lower Teeth. Lastly, The Guttural or Throat-letters, are the *g*, *k*, and *b* ; for the *b* is made by an Aspiration only in the Throat, the *g* (as it's founded before *e*, *o*, *u*,) and *k*, are form'd by the Root of the Tongue being fix'd to the inmost Palate breath'd thro' the Mouth. By all which 'tis plain, that the *c*, or *k*, *p*, and *t*, are the Foundation of all the other Consonants.]

Q. How many Mutes are there ?

A. Eleven ; viz. b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, r, j and v.

Q. Why are they call'd Mutes ?

A. Because they have no sound in themselves,

Q. How many Liquids are there ?

A. Four ; viz. l, m, n, r.

Q. Why are they call'd Liquids ?

A. Because they are of such an easie motion that they briskly glide, away after a Mute in the same Syllable ; as blest, drest, &c.

[Therefore *l* and *r* are the most us'd as such in English ; *m* and *n* being rarely set after any mute in a Syllable.]

Q. What other Term have you for these Liquids ?

A. They are also term'd Semi-vowels.

Q. Why ?

A. Because in themselves they seem to have some obscure and imperfect sound, which is shew'd in their own proper Names, l, m, n, r.

Q. Why are x and z call'd double Consonants ?

A. I Might therefore (not improperly) be included among the Semi-vowels ; tho' not among the Liquids, it being us'd as a Mute, as sh, f, sh, &c.

*A. Because they have the sound of two single Consonants ; x having the sound of *c*s, or *s*, and *z* of *d*s.*

Q. What is h ?

A. A note of Aspiration.

Q. Why is it so call'd ?

A. Because it is form'd by a Compression of the Lungs, somewhat

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somewhat stronger than what is used in natural Expiration ;
as *hard*, not *ard*.

Q. How are these Letters J, V, Y, and W, used ?

A. Both as to Vowels and Consonants.

Q. When are they Consonants ?

A. When any of them come before a Vowel in the same Syllable.

Q. How is j Consonant sounded ?

*A. Always like the English, g, express'd nearly by *ds* therefore call'd *jod*.*

Q. How is the j Consonant writ ?

A. It is writ long.

Q. How is the v Consonant sounded ?

A. Somewhat like f, but form'd by a stronger Compression of the upper Teeth upon the lower Lip.

Q. How is this v express'd ?

*A. By its name *Vau*.*

Q. How is it writ ?

*A. The v Consonant is writ round or sharp at the bottom, thus, *v* or *v*.*

*Q. How else do you know when the *w* and *y* are Vowels ?*

*A. When *w* bears the sound of a *u*, and the *y* of an *i*, they are Vowels, otherwise they are Consonants.*

Q. How is ph sounded ?

*A. Like an *f*.*

Q. How is c sounded in English ?

*A. C before a, o, u, is sounded like k. but before e and i like s. (except in Greek words, as *Aceldama*, where *c* hath the sound of *k*.)*

Q. How is g sounded ?

*A. A G before a, o, u, hath a Guttural sound ; as *gate*, *got*, *gut*, but *g* before *e* and *i*, hath a dental hissing sound like the *j* Consonant ; as *ginger*.*

Q. Are all English words sounded thus that have g preceeding e and i ?

*A. No ; there being several Exceptions, as *get*, *give* ; (which Custom will soon teach a careful Observer)*

Q. How is c sounded before a Consonant ?

*A. Like *k* ; as *clap*, *crap*, like *klap*, *krap*.*

Q. How is g sounded before a Consonant ?

*A. Gutturally ; like the Greek *Gamma*, as *glut*, *great*, &c.*

Q. How is th sounded ?

*A. Two ways ; First, by the Tongue's lightly touching the extremities of the upper Teeth ; as in *thing* ; Secondly, by*

the Tongue reaching the very Palate and Root of the Teeth ; as in the making therein some little mixture of *d*.

Q. How is ti sounded before a Vowel?

A. Like *sh* or *sy* (that is the *y* Consonant) except when *s* comes before the *t*, as in Question : Also proper Names are excepted ; as Phaltiel, Shealtiel, &c. As also when a Termination is added to words ending in *ty* ; as pityed, mighty-er, &c.

Q. But in Persuasion, Musician, Section, Imitation, &c. I find that si, ci, and ti, are sounded alike. How therefore must I know not when to write one and when another?

A. The best English Rule (I know) is this, viz: All such words as you have mention'd are Derivatives ; and generally if the words from whence such are derived, end with *de*, *s*, or *se*, then *si* is used ; as, persuade, persuasion, confess, confession, confuse, confusion, &c. If with *ce*, or *ck*, then *ci* is used ; as, grace, gracious, Musick, Musician, &c. But if with *t* or *te*, then *ti* is used ; as Sect, Section, imitate, imitation, &c. Except submit, submission, permit, permission.

Q. But suppose a Scholar having made some progress in the Latin, and yet should be ignorant when to write si, when ti, and when ci before a Vowel, Can you give such any better Rule for their Observation?

A. Yes ; Note then, that such words as are before recited, are Derivatives from the Latin as well as the English : And therefore ;

1. If they are derived from a Latin Supine ending in *tum*, then *ti* is used, as *natum*, Nation, &c. But if the Supine ends in *sum*, then *si* is used ; as, *visum*, Vision, *confessum*, Confession, &c.

2. If their Derivation is from a Latin Substantive of the first Declension, ending in *ca*, or *tia*, or of the second Declension, and of the Neuter Gender ending in *tum*, or *cium*, then *ci* is used ; as *Logica*, Logician, *gratia*, Gracious ; *viti-um*, Vicious ; *beneficium*, Beneficial, &c.

Of a Syllable.

Q. WHAT is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is a perfect sound, made of so many Letters as are pronounced together in one distinct measure of breathing.

Q. What Letters will make a Syllable?

A. Any of the five Vowels ; as a-ny, e-ver, i-dol, o-ver,

Q. How

The Examination.

Q. How many Syllables are in a Word?

A. As many as there are distinct Sounds.

Q. How many Syllables are there in Regeneration?

A. Six, viz. 1. Re; 2. ge; 3. ne; 4. ra; 5. ti; 6. on.

Q. How many Vowels are there in a Syllable?

A. For the most part but one.

Q. Why say you for the most part?

A. Because there are several Exceptions.

Q. How many exceptions are there, where there are more Vowels than one in a Syllable?

A. Three.

Q. Which is the first Exception?

A. The first is, when there is either a Diphthong or Triphthong in a Syllable.

Q. Which is the second?

A. The second is, when *q* is writ, the *u* Vowel follows it, and sometimes after *g*; as quick, guard, guest, &c.

Q. Which is the Exception?

A. The third and last is, when there is *e* at the end of a word, or any other Vowel writ, and not sounded.

Q. What is a Diphthong?

A. A Diphthong is a Sound made of two Vowels, and is always pronounced long.

Q. Will any two Vowels make a Diphthong?

A. No; none but these eight, which are fully sounded, viz. *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *oo*, and *ee*.

Q. Repeat me eight words wherein each Diphthong is contained.

A. *Ai*, as in bait; *ei* in eye; *oi* in spoil; *au* in cause; *eu* in feud; *ou*, in bound; *oo*, in mood; *ee* in feed.

Q. What is a Triphthong?

A. 'Tis a sound made of three Vowels.

Q. What three Vowels can make a Triphthong?

A. Only *eau*; as, in beauty; and *ieu*; as, in lieu.

Q. What sound hath *qu* before a Vowel?

A. The *q* is pronounced like a *k*, and the *u* as *w*; as, quick and kick are sounded alike.

Q. What is the use of *e* at the end of a word, or any other Vowel writ, and not sounded?

A. To draw the Syllable long, as fat, fate, met, mete, cit, cite, rod, rode, lut, lute.

Q. Hath *e* at the end of a word no other use, but causing the Vowel to be sounded long?

A. Yes; It alters the sound of *u*, *r*, and *g*, if a Vowel precedes in the same Syllable.

Q. How

The Examination.

Q. How doth e at the end of a word alter the sound of a u?

A. From the sound of a u Vowel, to that of a v Consonant; as, hau; have, &c.

Q. How doth e at the end of word change the sound of c?

A. From that of a k, to that of an s; as fac is sounded like fak, but face like faze; so mac, mace, &c.

Q. How doth e ending a word, change the sound of g?

A. From a Guttural to that of a Dental, or hissing sound; as, flag, stage sag, sage, dog, doge, &c.

Of the various Soundings of some Vowels; also of Vowels writ, and not sounded at all.

Q. W^{hen} is a writ and not sounded?

A. When ea or oa come together in a Syllable; as meat, feat, goat, &c.

Q. What use has a in these words?

A. To draw the Syllable long; as met is short, but meat is sounded long; so got is short, but goat long, &c.

Q. When ea and oa meet in a Syllable, are they always pronounced in this Method?

A. No.

Q. What various pronuntiation has ea?

A. Ea is sometimes sounded short, but generally long, (as I have just now mention'd) sometimes as ee, and sometimes as a alone, having the e lost.

Q. Where is ea sounded as e short?

A. In head, bead, breast, breath, cleanse, dead, dearth, death, earth, feather, health, heaven, leaven, pleasant, pheasant, realm, thread, spread, stead, stealth, threat, tread, weakh.

Q. Where is ea sounded as e long?

A. In bread, beam, bean, beat, &c.

Q. Where is ea sounded as ee?

A. In appear, besmear, dear, ear, fear, &c.

Q. Where is ea sounded only as a?

A. In heart, hearth.

Q. How is oa sounded?

A. Most usually as o long; as, boast, oat, goat, boat, &c. But sometimes it hath the sound of au, as in broad, noughr, (or nothing) groat.

Q. How is a sounded before ll?

A. Like

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A. Like the Diphthong *au*; as in fall, call, tail, &c. they being pronounced thus, faul, caul, taul.

Q. Where is *e* writ and not sounded besides at the end of a Word?

A. When *n* follows it at the end; as, in heaven, seven, harden, &c. the *e* is lost also in *George*.

Q. How is the Vowel *e* sounded when *r* precedes at the end of words?

A. 'Tis then pronounced before it somewhat like the *a* Vowel; as in Acre, so inspire, desire, &c. are sounded as if wrote, Acur, inspiur, deshur, &c.

Q. Ending a Monosyllable, how is it pronounced?

A. As *ee*; thus, be, he, me, she, we, except in the.

Q. How is *ie* sounded when they come together in a word? as, in shield, field, yield, &c.

A. like *ee*.

Q. In what words is the Vowel *i* writ, and not sounded?

A. *i* is lost in Medicine, adieu, conceit, friend, heifer, inveigle, view, tierce, &c.

Q. Where is *i* sounded like *ei*?

A. In Monosyllables ending in *ind*, *i* is *ei*; as mind, find, wind, grind, bind, &c. Also before *ild*; as, child, mild, &c. Also before *imb*, in climb, but not in limb.

Q. In words of many Syllables, when the Vowel *i* comes before another Vowel, what sounds the last Syllable in the word; How is such *i* sounded?

A. As the *y* Consonant; thus, hoffer, glazier, champion, christian, &c. is pronounced as if wrote with *y*; thus, hoffer, glazyer, champyon, chrystan, &c.

Q. Where is *o* writ and not sounded?

A. Where *n* follows it at the end of long words, especially Dissyllables; as, in beacon, deacon, bacon, reckon, &c. except in dragon: where *o* is fully sounded; *o* is also lost in yeoman, jeopardy, &c.

Q. When is the Vowel *o* sounded long?

A. both *o* and all the other Vowels are are sounded long, when they end a Syllable in any part of a word, except the following Consonant be doubled in its pronunciation, as it is in such words as these, viz. value, vanish, City, notable, &c. (for which reason, I have in the following Collection, mark'd such Vowels that appear long, yet sounded short; thus, vanish, very, &c.)

Q. How are *o* and *ou* sounded in accoutre, bebove, prove, course, could, should, would, move, womb, and two?

A. Like *oo*.

Q. But

Q. But how is oo pronounc'd in blood, flood, bood, mood good, and wool?

A. As u short; thus, blud, &c.

Q. How is o sounded in Women?

A. Like the Vowel i.

Q. How is it sounded before ld and lt?

A. 'Tis then usually pronounced long; as in scold, colt, &c.

Q. Where is u writ and not sounded?

A. In build, guild, guilt, guide, guile, conduit circuit, and disguise, &c.

Q. When is u sounded long?

A. Not only when e follows it at the end, but also when i follows it in the middle o a word; as in bruise, fruit, juice, recruit, suit, &c.

Q. Is not the u Vowel sometimes sounded, when another Vowel is writ?

A. Yes; very frequently.

Q. When?

*A. When words of many Syllables end with *ar*, *er*, or *or*; as in scholar, vulgar, softer, anchor; so *yr* in satyr, and *ir* in birth, bird, first, fir, mirth, shirt, sir, stir, third, thirst, virgin, and whirl; in all which they are sounded almost like *u*; thus, scholur, vulgur, softur, anchur, satur, burth, &c.*

Q. How is e sounded in her?

A. Like u; thus, her, hur, are almost of one sound.

Q. How is o sounded before m, n, r, and v. consonant?

A. Like the u vowel, and this most generally, if they end a word; as in among, bosom, bottom, love, money, word, &c.

Q. How is ou sounded in adjourn, couple, courage, double, flourish journey nourish, scourge, wouble, young?

A. Like the Vowel u.

Q. How is ou sounded in you, your, youth?

A. As eu.

Q. But how is ou sounded fourty?

A. Only like o short, the u being lost.

Some Observations about the sound of Diphthongs.

Q. HOW is oi sounded in in fair, air, pair, hair?

A. As a long.

Q. How is ai sounded in bargain, captain, certain, chaplain, curtain, fountain, mountain, and villain?

A. Like i short; thus, bagin, &c.

Q. When

Q. When eu is sounded at the end of a word, is it always writ?

A. No.

Q. How is it supply'd?

A. Sometimes by ue, but more frequently by ew,

Q. In what words is ue writ for eu?

A. In accrue, ague, argue, continue, ensue, glue, issue, rescue, residue, retinue, value, and virtue.

Q. Where is ew writ for eu?

A. In many words; such as brew, grew, few, &c.

Q. How is ou sounded in four and soul?

A. Like o when e ends the Syllable.

Q. But how is ou sounded in moulder, poultice, poultry, and shoulder?

A. Like oo.

Q. How is ou sounded in other places, such as bound, found, mouse, &c.

A. As ow in brown, clown, cow, &c.

Q. Which is the most usual of, ou or ow?

A. Ow.

Q. Is not w frequently lost in its sound after o?

A. Yes; especially when it ends a word; as, flow, grow, low, &c. except in do, go so, to, and no, where w is omitted.

Q. What are ea, oa, ie, eo, and ui, call'd when they come together?

A. Improper Diphthongs.

Q. Why are they so call'd?

A. Because only one Vowel is sounded, the other being lost in pronouncing, (as afore is taught.)

Of Consonants writ and not sounded.

Q. **W** Here is b writ and not sounded?

A. In climb, comb, crumb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, subtil, thumb, tomb, womb.

Q. Where is c writ and not sounded?

A. In back, neck, lick, pluck, &c.

Q. What is the use of c in such words?

A. To quicken the sound.

Q. Why is not k said to be writ and not sounded as well as c?

A. Because c doth not end English words, as k does.

Q. Where is d writ and not sounded?

A. In ridge, bridge, lodge, grudge, &c.

Q. Of what use is d in such words?

A. To make the Vowel that goes before sound short.

Q. Where is g writ and not sounded?

A. In reign, sign, phlegm, sovereign, &c.

Q. Where is h writ and not sounded?

A. In Christ, John, Myrrh, Scholar, Ghost, Anchor, hard, Heart, &c.

Q. Where is gh writ and not sounded?

A. When they come together either in the middle or end of a word; as in light, might, high, inveigh, &c.

Q. Where is ch writ and not sounded?

A. In Schism, Drahm.

Q. But how is gh sounded in cough, laugh, tough, rough, trough, and enough?

A. Like f.

Q. What is the use of gh in light, fight, sight, bright, &c.

A. To draw the Syllable long; as if e had been at the end of a word; thus? mite, and might, have the same sound.

Q. Where is l writ and not sounded?

A. In almond, calf, chaldron, chalk, half, halm, falconer, qualm, psalm, salmon, salve, stalk, and walk.

Q. Is the Consonant l useles in these words?

A. No; for it causeth the Vowel a to be sounded like the Diphthong au.

Q. Where is n writ and not sounded?

A. In hymn, solemn, autumn, and in other words where n ends, and m goes before it.

Q. Where is p writ and not sounded?

A. In receipt psalm, symptom.

Q. How is qu sounded in pique, barque, liquor, exchequer, apostolique, &c?

A. Like k; the ue being seemingly lost.

Q. Where is o sounded in apron, citron, lion, environ, and saffron; also e in acre, lucre, massacre, maugre, niue, children, hundred, &c.

A. Before the r; tho they follow it in writing; thus aparn, citarn. &c.

Q. Where is s writ and not sounded?

A. I Ille, Island, Lisle, Carlisle.

Q. Where is t writ and not sounded?

A. In itch, bitch, stretch, ditch, &c.

Q. Where is w writ and not sounded?

A. Not only when o (sometimes) goes before (as in p. 11.) but also in these words, viz answer, betray, wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreath, wreck, wren, wrest, wry, wring, wrist, write, wrong, wrath, and wrought,

The Examination.

13

Q. How is *y* sounded at the end of a word?

A. In words of more than one Syllable *y* is sounded like *e*; but in Monosyllables and words ending in *fy*, it is sounded like *i* long; as my, thy, edify.

Where is *y* writ and not sounded at all?

A. When *e* precedes it, at the end of a Word; as in key, chimney, abbey, kidney, &c. but there 'tis more properly a Vowel.

Q. When doth *s* sound like *z*?

A. Generally when 'tis plac'd betwixt two Vowels; as in those, whose, resort, desire, &c. also when it follows a Syllable sounded long; as in grows, &c.

Q. But how is *s* sounded before *u* long?

A. Like *sh*, as in sure &c.

Q. Where is *ce* writ and not sounded?

A. When *ce* follows at the end of a word, as in acquiesce;

Q. Why are so many Letters writ when they bear no sound with them?

A. For the sake, either of Beauty, Custom, or Derivation.

Of the Dividing of Words into Syllables.

Q. If two Vowels come together in a word, both being fully sounded, and no Diphthong, How must they be divided?

A. The former to the first Syllable, and the latter to the Syllable following, as in tri-al, &c.

Q. But suppose, as in Elioenai, I have several Vowels together; How must I divide them exactly into Syllables?

A. Let a word have as many Vowels as possible, yet this Rule is infallible, viz. As many of them as are distinctly sounded, so many Syllables there are, and accordingly they must be divided.

Q. Then how spell you Elioenai?

A. It must be divided thus, E-li-o-e-nai, where both the *o* and the *e* are proper Syllables, because they are distinctly sounded.

Q. If there is a double Consonant, or one, two, three, or more Consonants betwixt two Vowels in any part of a word, How must they be divided?

A. All those Consonants that can begin any word properly, and with an easy sound, must begin a Syllable in any part of a word; except Compound, and Derivative words.

Q. What is a Compound word?

C 2

A. Two

A. Two simple words joyn'd together ; as foot-stool, tale-bearer, without, &c.

Q. What is a Derivative word ?

A. It is a Primitive word with a Syllable added to it ; as grant-ed, pro-per-ly, found-ed, &c.

Q. What two Consonants may be naturally sounded before a Vowel ?

A. Bl, br, ch, cl, cr, da, dw, fl, fr, * kn, ph, pl, pr, gl, * gu, gr, ld, sk, sh, sl, sm, su, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, and wr.

* Note, That k and g, before n are but imperfectly pronounced like the Note of

Aspiration, (h) pt, bd, ps, mn ; do begin some words, but because they are not of an easy sound before a Vowel, I have omitted them.

Q. What three Consonants can begin a word ?

A. Scl, skl, shl, shr, scr skr, str, spl, spr, thr, and thw.

Q. What four Consonants may begin a word ?

A. Schr, in Schrevelius ; and phth, Pthick, but (is as frequently writ Pthick, and is as proper so, as Pthick).

Q. What call you a word of one Syllable ?

A. A Monosyllable.

Q. What call you a word of two Syllables ?

A. A Dissyllable.

Q. What call you a word of three Syllables ?

A. A Trissyllable.

Q. What is a word of many Syllables ?

A. A Polyssyllable.

Of Pointing.

Q. What is the use of Stops or Points in reading or writing ?

A. To distinguish Sense ; by resting so long as the Stop you meet with doth permit.

Q. How many such pausing Stops are there chiefly to be observ'd ?

A. Six, viz. a Comma, a Semi-colon, a Colon, a Period, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration.

Q. How is a Comma made ?

A. Like a little c backwards ; thus — ,

Q. When is it used ?

A. At the end of the shortest dependent Sentences.

Q. What time is observ'd as it ?

A. Whilst we may count two.

Q. What is a Semi-colon ?

A. A Comma with a speck over it, thus — ;

Q. When

Q. When is this Note used?

A. At the end of some lesser Members of a Sentence.

Q. What time is observ'd at a Semi-colon?

A. Whilst we may count three.

Q. What is a Colon?

A. Two specks set over each other thus — — — :

Q. When is a Colon us'd?

A. At the end of some greater and more considerable Member of a Sentence. Or a Colon is used when a Comparison, or a notable Opposition of one thing to another is made; as here, Let not the Hand be open to receive: and shut when it should give.

Q. What time is observ'd at this Note?

A. Whilst four may be counted.

Q. What is a Period?

A. 'Tis a full Stop, mark'd with one speck, thus — — .

Q. When is it us'd?

A. At the Conclusion, or end of every full and perfect Sentence.

Q. What time is observ'd at it in Reading?

A. The time we may count eight.

Q. What is a Note of Interrogation?

A. Somewhat like a Comma, turn'd backward at the bottom, thus — — ?

Q. When is it us'd?

A. When a Question is ask'd.

Q. What is a Note of Admiration?

A. A strait stroke with a speck under it, thus — — !

Q. When is a Note of Admiration us'd?

A. At words of wonder.

Q. What else do you call this Note?

A. A Note of Exclamation.

Q. Why is it so call'd?

A. Because 'tis used at any sudden Crying out; or calling after any Person.

Q. What time is observ'd at these Notes of Interrogation and Admiration?

A. The same as at a Colon.

Of Accidental Notes.

W^Hat other Notes or Marks occur in Sentences?

A. These following, viz. a Parenthesis, a parenthesis

rectthesis, an Apostrophus, an Obelisk, an Asterisk, a Hyphen, a Caret, a Quotation, a Paragraph, a Section, and an Index.

Q. What is a Parenthesis?

A. 'Tis a Note made like two half Moons facing each other, thus ()

Q. When is a Parenthesis used?

A. When a Sentence is inserted, that was it left out, the remaining Sense would be intire; as teach me (I pray you to read.

Q. What is a Parenthesis?

A. 'Tis a Note made thus — []

Q. When is it used?

A. It is used when a Sentence is writ to explain somewhat going before; and therefore is commonly call'd a Note of Exposition.

Q. What is an Apostrophus?

A. 'Tis a Comma set over the Head of some Letter, thus it's.

Q. What is the use of this Note?

A. To shew some Letter or Syllable is wanting in the same place under which it is set; as Heav'n, 'tis, for Heaven, it is, &c.

Q. What is an Obelisk?

A. It's a Note made like a Cross, thus — +

Q. When is this Note used?

A. When it refers to somewhat in the Margin.

Q. What is an Asterisk.

A. 'Tis a Note made like a Star, thus — *

Q. When is it used?

A. When somewhat is writ Marginal, to explain what is necessary in any Discourse.

Q. What is an Hyphen?

A. 'Tis a long Stroke made thus (-)

Q. When is an Hyphen used?

A. When it joyns two words into one; as in foot-stool, &c.

Q. What else is an Hyphen call'd?

A. A note of Connexion.

Q. Why?

A. Not only because it joyns two words into one; but also because it is used at the end of a Line, to shew the Connexion of a word of many Syllables, part of which being writ in one Line, and the rest (for want of room) in the Line next following.

Q. What is a Caret?

A. It's a Note made like a Latin Consonant v with the bot-

tom upwards thus— A

Q. Where is this Note used?

A. It is placed where any interlined word, or Sentence should come in.

Q. What is a Quotation?

A. Like a little *c* made twice, the one after the other thus—*q*

Q. Where is this Note used?

A. At the beginning of a Line, when the words of any Author are quoted.

Q. What is a Paragraph?

A. It is a Note made like a *q*, blotted in the Body thus—*¶*

Q. When is this Note used?

A. At the beginning of a Paragraphical Sentence.

Q. What is a Section?

A. A Note made like a Capital S, the middle stroke being double, thus—*§*

Q. When is it used?

A. At the beginning of any Discourse, commonly term'd Sections.

Q. What is an Index?

A. A note made like an Hand; ——— 

Q. When is this Note used?

A. When some extraordinary remarkable Passage is set down; for at such it points.

A Praxis to the Examination.

Having finish'd Gobat Rules I judg'd requisite for the regulating our design'd Method, before I proceed, I presume it will not be time absolutely ill-spent, if I shew by the following Dialogue how they ought to be practis'd, which I refer to every English Teacher's Consideration, and frequent Imitation, assuring them that such time will not be thrown away, as they spend in such Exercise as follows.

The Praxis by way of Dialogue, betwixt the Master and Scholar.

Master. **R** E A D the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Verses of the Second of St. Peter, Chap. 3.

Scholar. The Lord is not slack concerning his promise (as some Men count slackness) but is long suffering to us ward, not willing that any should Perish, but that all should come

to Repentance. But the day of the Lord will come as a Thief in the Night ; in the which the Heavens shall pass away with a great Noise, and the Elements shall melt with fervent heat, the Earth also, and the Works that are therein shall be burnt up. Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of Persons ought ye to be in all holy Conversation and Godliness, looking for, and hasting unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the Heavens being on fire, shall be dissolved, and the Elements shall melt with fervent heat ?

M. *The, being the first word, how do you spell it ?*

S. T, h, e ; the.

M. *How many Syllables are there in, The ?*

S. Only one.

M. *How do you know it ?*

S. Because there is in, The, but one proper and distinct sound.

M. *What gives it that sound ?*

S. The Vowel e.

M. *Th, having two several ways of Pronunciation, how is it sounded in, The ?*

S. The harsher of the two ; for in, The, the Tongue reaches to the Palate and root of the Teeth, when it's sounded.

M. *Very well ! Now, how do you spell Slack ?*

S. S, l, a, c, k ; slack.

M. *How many Syllables are there in, slack ?*

S. But one ; there being but one sound, which the Vowel, a, makes.

M. *What call you a word of one Syllable ?*

S. A Monosyllable.

M. *In this word Slack, is there not a Letter writ, which is not sounded ?*

S. Yes.

M. *Which is that ?*

S. The Consonant c.

M. *Of what use is c in this Syllable ?*

S. Of quickning the sound of a.

M. *Seeing that c is of the same sound with k, at the end of a word, why is not k said to be writ and not sounded as well as c ?*

S. Because c alone ends no English word.

M. *How do you spell, Concerning ?*

S. C, o, n, con ; c, e, r, n, cern ; concern ; i, n, g, Concerning.

M. *In, Concerning, how many Syllables are there ?*

S. Three.

S. Three.

M. How know you that ?

S. Because there are three distinct Sounds, viz. Con, the first ; cern the second ; and ing, the third Syllable.

M. How many Vowels are there in Concerning ?

S. Three ; each Syllable having one ; as, o in con ; e in cern, and i in ing.

M. What Consonants are betwixt the two first Vowels ?

S. Two, viz. n and c.

M. Why do you divide nc when you spell this word Concerning ?

S. Because nc cannot be sounded together before a Vowel ?

M. Say your Rule.

S. All those Consonants that can begin a Word, must begin a Syllable in any part of a Word.

M. Very well. But if this be so ; Why do you say cern-ing, and not cer-ing ?

S. Because Concerning, being a Derivative Word, is excepted from that Rule.

M. From whence is, Concerning, deriv'd ?

S. From Concern ; and therefore, Concern, must not be rob'd of its Letter n ; but if, Concerning, had been a simple Word, then n must have gone to the last Vowel i ; thus, Con-cer-ning.

M. But why in this word Concerning, is c in the first Syllable sounded like k, and in the second like s ?

S. Because c in the first Syllable precedes o, but in the latter it stands before e.

M. What Rule have you for the sounding of c ?

S. In English, c before a, o, u, is pronounced as k, but before e and i, as s.

M. How do you spell, His ?

S. H, i, s ; his.

M. Hath h any sound here ?

S. No.

M. What is h in this place ?

S. A Note of Aspiration.

M. Why do you so term it ?

S. Because His, is spoke with a stronger Compression of the Lungs, than if it had been only writ Is.

M. How do you spell, Promise ?

S. P, r, o ; Mise ; Promise.

M. How many Syllables are in Promise ?

S. Two ; there being two distinct Sounds, viz. pro and mise.

M. How many Vowels are there in, Promise ?

D

S. Three,

S. Three, viz. o in the first Syllable, and i and e in the other.

M. Why are there two Vowels in the last Syllable?

S. Because e is writ and not sounded.

M. What is the general use of e at the end of a word?

S. To draw the Syllable long.

M. Why do you divide, Promise, with m to the latter Vowel i, and not to the first Vowel o?

S. Because if a Consonant comes betwixt two Vowels, it must go to the latter.

M. Very well! spell this word Count.

S. C, o, u, n, t; count.

M. How many Syllables are there in it?

S. But one.

M. How many Vowels?

S. Two, viz. o and u.

M. Which of these Vowels sound this word Count?

S. Both; o and u being a Diphthong.

M. How know you o and u to be a Diphthong?

S. Because they make but one Sound.

M. 'Tis needless to trouble you about the Sound of c, since you told it but just now, when I ask'd about the word Concerning; wherefore go on, and spell Slackness.

S. S, l, a, c, k; n, e, t, s, Slackness.

M. Why don't you set the k to the n, in spelling this Word; thus, slak-ness; since kn begins several Words?

S. Because 'tis a Derivative, coming from the Word slack.

M. But I find these Words, As some Men count slackness, inclosed with two curved Lines, like two Half-moons; what call you them.

S. A Parenthesis.

M. Why is a Parenthesis used here?

S. Because if this interposed Sentence, as some Men count slackness, be omitted, the sense remaining is complete.

M. Read it without the Sentence:

S. The Lord is not slack concerning his Promise, but is long-suffering to us-ward, &c.

M. Very well! For by this Care you will infallibly be a complete English Scholar in a short time; therefore pray go on, and spell, Long-suffering.

S. Sir! You are not accusom'd to ask two Words together; wherefore be pleas'd to inform me why you go out of your usual Method.

M. My Child! It is but one Word, tho' composed of two, if you observe the Hyphen betwixt, and remember its use, you'll be satisfied.

S. Sir!

S. Sir, I do remember it is term'd a Compound Word; being made of *long* and *suffering*.

M. *How do you spell it?*

S. L, o, n, g, Long; f, u, f, suf; f, e, r, fer; suffer; i, n, g, Long-suffering.

M. *How many Syllables are there in this compound Word?*

S. Four.

M. *How do you know it?*

S. Because there are four proper sounds occasion'd by four Vowels; viz. o in long, u in suf, e in fer, and i in ing.

M. *Why is the double f divided there?*

S. Because a double Consonant cannot begin a Word.

M. *Us-ward; had it been a simple word; how would you have divided it? for as it is, I suppose you'll spell it thus; viz. u, s, us; w, a, r, d, ward; us-ward.*

S. Had it been a simple word, then it must have been divided thus, viz. u, f, w, a, r, d; uf-ward.

M. *Why so?*

S. Because fw may be sounded before a Vowel in the same Syllable.

M. *What Stop is that, after Us-ward?*

S. A Comma.

M. *What Time observe you at a Comma?*

S. Whilst I may count two.

M. *How do you spell Repentance?*

S. R, e,; P, e, n, t,; repent, a, n, c, e, ance; Repent-ance.

M. *What sort of a Word is it?*

S. A Derivative.

M. *From whence is it derived?*

S. From repeat; and therefore the t is set to that n preceding the e; and not before a; thus, re-pent-ance.

M. *What Vowels are there in ance?*

S. Two, viz. the a and e.

M. *What is the use of e in this place?*

S. Not only of drawing the Syllable long, but also of changing the sound of c.

M. *How?*

S. From that of a k to that of an s; thus, anc is the same as ank; but ance is sounded like anse.

M. *What is that stop, that is placed after Repentance?*

S. A Period.

M. *What Time do you observe at this Point?*

S. Whilst eight may be counted.

A Praxis to the Examination.

- M. Where is a Period used?
 S. At the concluding of a Sentence.
- M. How do you spell Day?
 S. D, a, y, day.
- M. How many Syllables are in Day?
 S. But one; there being but one, only proper, and distinct sound.
- M. How many Vowels are there in this Monosyllable Day?
 S. Two, viz. the a and y.
- M. How is it that y is a Vowel here?
 S. Because it hath the same sound as i.
- M. When is y set for the Vowel i?
 S. When it ends a word, and in words derived from the Greek.
- M. What is ay?
 S. A Diphthong, it being a sound made of two Vowels.
- M. How do you spell Thief?
 S. Th, i, e, f, Thief.
- M. What is observable in this word?
 S. That in this Monosyllable there are two Vowels, i and e.
- M. How are they sounded in this place?
 S. Like ee.
- M. What is i. e. generally term'd?
 S. An improper Diphthong.
- M. Why?
 S. Because the i is not so fully sounded before e as it is in a proper Diphthong.
- M. How do you spell Night?
 S. N, i, g, h, t, Night.
- M. Gh in this place having no sound, what use hath gh?
 S. To draw the Syllable long, as e doth at the end, thus, night, and nite, are of the same Pronunciation.
- M. How do you spell Heavens?
 S. H, e, a, hea; v, e, n, s, vens; heavens.
- M. How many Syllables have you here?
 S. Two; H-a, and vens.
- M. How many Vowels?
 S. Three; viz. ea in the first, and e in the second Syllable.
- M. Why is not v look'd upon as a Vowel here?
 S. because it comes before e.
- M. What is v call'd being a Consonant?
 S. Van.
- M. How is the sound of it form'd?
 S. Somewhat like f, only by a greater Compression of the upper Teeth on the lower Lips.
- M. Why

A Praxis to the Examination.

23

M. Why are there two Vowels in the first Syllable?

S. Because a follows e to sound it long.

M. When is a writ and not sounded?

S. When ea or oa come together in a Syllable.

M. How is away spell'd?

S. A; w, a, y; away

M. Is w a Vowel or a Consonant here?

S. Consonant; it coming before a.

M. What other way is there of knowing when the w is a Vowel?

S. When 'Tis sounded like u.

M. What Letters compose Noise?

S. N, d, i, f, e.

M. How many Vowels are there in this Word?

S. Three; viz. oi, which makes a Diphthong, and e final, which draws the Syllable long.

M. How is s sounded here?

S. Like z.

M. When is s, sounded like z?

S. Generally when it comes betwixt two Vowels.

M. How do you spell Therein?

S. T, h, e, r, e, there; i, n; therein.

M. You told me but just now, if a consonant comes betwixt two Vowels, it must go to the latter? why don't you in this place observe that Rule?

S. Because therein is Compounded of there and in, and therefore excepted.

M. Suppose it to be a simple word; how then would you spoil it?

S. T, h, e, the; r, e, re, the-re; i, n, in; there-in; so making it into three Syllables, the-re-in.

M. How is Seeing spell'd?

S. S, ee, see, ing, seeing.

M. Why are there three Vowels in this Dissyllable?

S. Because a Diphthong makes the first sound.

M. Why do you divide the e and i?

S. Because in this word [seeing] they are sounded distinct from each other.

M. Say your Rule.

S. If two Vowels come together in a word, both being fully sounded, and no Diphthong, they must be divided, the former to the first Syllable, and the latter to the Syllable following.

M. But is not ei a Diphthong?

S. Yes; ei sounded together in one Syllable, is a Diphthong: But in this word, it is not barely ei, but ee and i; which

which *ee* being a proper Diphthong, and making the first sound; *ee*, therefore goes by it self; and the *i* giving a particular sound to the lattle Syllable, is therefore by it self. This, Sir, I suppose to be true, if not, be pleased to instruct me otherwise.

M. Child! You have done well; and by this Care and Exactness, you'll infallibly gain your self Good, your Friend's Love, as also to me abundance of Credit.

S. Sir! It shall assuredly be my constant Care, and Industry thus to answer both your Pains, as well as the Expectation of my Friends.

M. Since I find you are perfect in your appointed Lesson, I will only ask you somewhat about this word Corruption, and so conclude. And to that end, in the first Place, how do you spell it?

S. It is divided thus, Cor-rup-ti-on, into four Syllables.

M. Why is the double r divided?

S. Because they cannot begin a word.

M. How is ti pronounced in this place?

S. Like sh.

M. How, then, are the two last Syllables sounded?

*S. As if they were but one, thus, Cor-rup-shon, where the *i* is lost in the sounding thereof.*

M. Why is ti thus sounded here?

S. Because it comes before the Vowel o.

M. Why is ti wrote here, and not si or ci?

S. For these Reasons: 1. Because its simple word (corrupt) ends with r: Or, 2. Because the Supine from whence its derived ends in tum, (corruptum) and therefore ti is writ, and not si, or ci.

M. But if Corruption be a Derivative, why is it not divided as one, thus, Cor-rup-ti-on.

*S. Because (I presume) if the *r* be separated from *i*, then *ti* cannot be sounded as *sh*; for I suppose, 'tis requisite that *ti* go together when it is thus pronounced, and by no means to be separated.*

M. Indeed Child! You have done all things well: And now let me advise thee thee to persevere in a continued Course of Diligence, so that thou may'st prosper both here, and hereafter.

Words of one Syllable.

25

A					
Ace	belch	bone	brook	cause	cleans
ache	bek	book	broom	cease	cleave
acts	bench	boon	broth	cell	clef
add	bend	boot	brought	chaff	clench
age	bent	booth	brown	chain	clerk
ah	best	bore	bruise	chair	clift
aid	bear	botch	brute	chalk	climb
ail	beef	both	buck	chance	chink
aim	bier	bough	bud	change	clip
air	big	bought	buff	charge	cloak
ale	bile	bound	build	charm	cloath
all	bind	bow	built	chase	clock
alms	birch	bowl	bulk	chast	clog
and	bird	box	bull	claw	close
ant	birth	boy	bunch	cheap	cloud
ape	bit	brace	burn	cheat	clown
apt	bitch	brag	burst	cheer	cloy
arm	bite	brains	bush	cheese	coach
art	blade	branch	busk	chest	coal
ask	blain	brand	but	chew	coast
ash	blame	brass	buoy	chide	coat
asp	blanch	brawn	buy	chief	cock
as	blank	bray	by	child	coin
aunt	blast	braz	C	chin	colt
awe	blaze	breach	Cage	chine	cold
awl	bleak	breadth	cake	chip	comb
ax	blear	break	calf	choak	come
ay	blew	bream	call	choice	cook
	blind	breast	calve	chop	chool
	blink	breath	came	chose	cord
B	block	breed	camp	Christ	core
Babe	blood	bribe	can	Church	cork
back	blow	bride	canst	churn	corps
bag	blue	bridge	cap	cinq	coast
bale	blush	brief	cape	claim	couch
balk	boar	bright	care	clap	cough
ball	board	brim	carp	clasp	could
balm	boast	brink	cart	clause	count
band	boast	brisk	cast	claw	course
bat	bog	broach	cat	claws	court
bawd	boil	broad	catch	clay	cow
bay	bold	broil	caught	clean	crab
bed	bolt	brood	caul	clear	crack
beg					

craft

craft	dance	doth	dwarf	fees	flint
cramp	dare	doubt	dwel	feet	flock
crane	dark	dove	E	feign	flood
craps	dart	dough	Each	felt	floor
crave	dash	down	ear	fence	flote
crawl	daunt	drab	earl	fetch	fluff
craze	dawb	drag	earn	feud	flute
creak	date	drake	earth	few	foal
cream	dawn	drain	ease	field	foam
creed	day	dram	east	fifth	foe
creek	dead	drink	eat	fiend	foil
creep	deaf	draught	edge	fierce	fold
crest	deal	draw	eel	fig	folk
crew	death	dread	egg	fight	font
crib	dealt	dream	eight	fil	food
crime	dear	dregs	eighth	filth	fool
cringe	dearth	drench	elm	find	foot
cry	debt	dress	else	fine	force
croak	deck	drew	end	fir	ford
crook	deed	drift	err	fire	forge
cross	deep	drill	ewe	firm	fork
crouch	deer	drink	eye	first	form
crowd	delve	drive	F	fish	fort
crow	den	drone	Face	fisk	fought
cruise	depth	droop	fact	fit	found
crush	desk	drop	fade	five	four
crust	dew	dross	fail	flag	fourth
crum	did	drove	faint	flail	fowl
crutch	dice	draught	fair	flame	fox
cube	dig	drown	faith	flank	frail
cud	dim	drudge	fall	flap	frame
cuff	dine	drum	false	flash	france
curb	dip	drunk	fame	flat	fraud
cur	dirt	dry	fare	flaw	free
curl	dish	dock	farm	flax	freeze
curst	ditch	due	fast	flay	french
cut	do	duke	fat	flea	fresh
D	dock	dull	fate	flee	fret
Dace	dog	dumb	fault	fleece	friend
dale	done	dump	fear	fleet	fringe
dam	doom	dunce	feast	flesh	frize
dame	door	dung	fed	flew	frog
damn	dose	durst	feed	flies	frost
damp	dote	dust	feel	flight	froth

frown

fruit	good	guts	hell	hug	kilo
try	got	H	helm	huff	kind
full	gourd	Had	help	huge	kine
fur	gout	haft	helve	hum	king
fy	gown	hail	hem	hunt	kiss
G	grace	hais	hemp	hurl	kite
Gag	graft	hale	hen	hurt	knack
gage	grain	half	hence	husk	knave
gain	grant	hall	herb	hymn	knead
gale	grape	hat	herd	J	knee
gall	grasp	hand	here	Jade	kneel
game	grass	hang	hew	Jar	knew
gupe	grave	hap	hid	jaw	knife
gasp	gray	hard	hide	ice	knight
gat	graze	hark	high	ides	knit
gate	grease	harm	hill	jeer	knives
Gave	great	haft	him	jeft	knob
Gay	greek	haft	hind	jew	knock
gaze	green	hatch	hip	if	knot
get	great	bat	hire	ill	know
ghost	grew	hate	his	in	L
gift	grief	bath	hiss	ink	Lace
gil	grieve	have	hit	inn	lack
Gimp	grin	haunt	ho	jole	lad
gird	grind	hawk	hearse	joke	lade
girl	gripe	hay	hog	jot	laid
give	grift	he	hold	joy	lamb
glad	groan	head	hole	joynt	lame
glance	groat	heal	home	is	lamp
glass	groom	healt	hoo d	isse	lance
glaze	grois	heap	hoof	itch	launch
glebe	grove	hear	hook	judge	land
glean	ground	heard	hope	jug	lane
glove	grow	hears	hops	juice	lap
gnash	grub	heart	horn	just	lard
gnat	grudge	hearth	horse	K	large
gnaw	guard	heat	hose	Keen	lark
go	guest	heath	host	keep	lash
goad	guide	heave	hot	kept	last
goal	guild	heed	hour	ketch	latch
goat	guilt	hedge	house	key	late
God	gulf	heel	how	kick	laud
gold	gum	height	howl	kid	laugh
gone	gun	heir	hue	kill	law

lay	lofs	melt	my	off	pay
lead	loft	men	myrrh	oft	pea
leaf	lot	mend	N	oh	peace
league	loud	met	Nag	old	peach
lean	love	mice	nail	on	peak
leap	loufe	midft	name	once	peal
leave	low	might	nap	one	peaque
learn	loyn	milch	naught	orb	pear
leek	luck	mild	nay	ought	pearl
left	lug	mile	near	our	pearch
leg	lump	milk	neat	out	peck
length	lurk	mill	neck	owl	peep
lent	luft	milt	need	own	peer
less	ly	mind	neft	ox	pelf
let	lyre	mine	net	oyl	pen
lewd	M	mint	new	P	pence
lice	Mad	mirth	newt	Pace	pert
lik	made	mift	next	pack	piece
lid	maid	mite	nice	pad	pierce
life	mail	mixt	niece	page	pig
light	main	mock	nigh	paid	pike
like	make	mode	night	pail	pile
lift	male	moift	nine	pain	pin
limb	mall	mole	ninth	paint	pinch
limb	malt	monk	nip	pair	pine
lieu	man	month	nit	pale	pink
line	map	moon	no	palm	pip
link	mar	moor	noife	pan	pipe
lint	march	more	none	pangs	pip
lip	mark	moft	noon	pant	pitch
lift	marl	moft	north	parch	place
live	mart	moth	nose	pare	plague
loaf	mak	move	note	park	plain
loath	mafs	mount	nought	part	plane
loaves	maft	mourn	now	pass	plank
lock	maw	mouth	nurse	paft	plant
lodge	may	mow	nut	paft	play
loft	me	muck	O	pat	plea
long	meal	mud	Oak	patch	p'ead
look	mean	mule	oar	pate	plighe
loop	meat	mufe	oath	path	plod
loofe	meek	musk	oats	pave	plot
lop	meer	muft	odd	paw	plough
lord	meet	mute	of	pawn	plow

pluck	pump	realm	rout	scope	shar
plumb	punch	reap	row	scotch	sharp
plunge	pure	rear	rub	scorn	shave
plump	purge	red	rude	scot	sheaf
point	purl	reed	rue	scourge	shear
poize	push	reel	rug	scrap	sheath
pole	put	reign	rule	scrape	sheaves
poll	py	reins	rump	scratch	she
pomp	Q	rend	run	screen	sheed
pond		rent	ruth	scribe	sheep
pool		rest	ry	scrip	sheers
poor		Rhine	S	scrub	sheet
pope	quake	rheum		scuf	shell
porch	quart	rice		sea	shew
pore	quean	rich		seal	shield
pork	queen	rid	sage	seam	shine
port	quench	ride	said	search	ship
pot	quick	ridge	sail	seat	shirk
poft	quilt	right	saint	sect	shock
pounce	quince	rim	saith	see	shoo
pound	quit	rind	sake	seed	shoot
pour	quite	ring	sale	seek	shop
prance	quote	rip	salt	seem	shore
praise	R	ripe	same	seen	short
prate		raise	sand	seer	shot
pray	rage	rite	sang	seeth	shout
preach	rail	road	sap	seize	shout
press	rain	roar	sauce	self	shrunk
prey	raise	roast	save	fell	shread
price	rake	rob	saw	selves	shriek
pride	rale	robe	say	send	shrill
priest	ramp	rock	scale	sense	shrimp
prince	ran	rod	scald	sent	shrink
print	range	roe	scalp	serve	shrine
prize	rank	rogue	scan	sent	shroud
proof	rant	rood	scape	sew	shrub
prone	rape	roof	scarce	sex	shrug
prop	rare	root	scarf	shade	shut
proud	rash	rope	scene	shaft	sick
prove	rat	rose	scint	shake	sick
prune	rate	rot	schism	shall	siege
psalm	raw	rough	school	sham	sieve
pust	reach	round	scot	shame	sift
pulse	read	rouse	schold	shape	sigh

fight	smith	speech	stand	stride	tail
sign	smoke	speed	starch	strife	tame
silk	smooth	spell	stare	strike	tan
sin	smote	spend	start	string	tap
since	smut	spice	state	strip	tape
singe	snail	spike	stave	stripe	tar
sink	snake	spin	stay	strive	tare
fly	snare	spire	stead	stroak	tart
fir	snatch	spit	steal	strong	task
fit	sneak	split	steth	strove	taste
fix	sneeze	spoil	steel	struck	taught
sixth	snout	spoke	steep	stuff	taunt
size	snow	spoon	steer	stumpy	teach
skill	so	sport	stem	sty	tear
skin	soak	spot	stench	style	teeth
skip	sob	spouse	step	such	tell
skirt	sock	sprawl	stern	suck	tempt
skull	soft	spread	stew	sue	ten
sky	soil	spring	stick	suit	tenth
slack	fold	spring	stiff	sum	tent
slain	some	sprobt	still	sun	term
slap	son	spruse	sting	sung	thames
slate	song	sprung	stir	sup	than
slave	soon	spun	stitch	sure	thank
slay	smooth	spunge	stock	swan	that
sledge	slope	spur	stole	swarm	thaw
sleep	fore	spy	stone	swear	the
sleight	souce	square	stood	sweat	thee
slept	sought	squeak	stoop	sweep	theft
sleeve	soul	squeal	stop	swell	their
slew	sound	squeeze	store	swept	them
slide	south	squint	stork	swift	then
slime	sow	stab	storm	swim	thence
sling	space	stack	stout	swine	there
slip	spade	staf	strait	sround	these
slouch	spake	stag	strain	swore	they
slow	span	stage	strand	sword	thick
slut	spare	stain	strange	sworn	thief
smack	spark	stale	straw	T	thieves
small	spawn	stake	streak	Tag	thigh
smart	speak	stalk	stream	tail	thin
smear	spear	stall	street	take	thine
smell	speck	stamp	stretch	tale	thing
smite	sped	stanch	strength	talk	think

third	toll	try	turn	wem	with
thirst	tomb	tub	use	wen	wisp
this	tone	tuck	use W	wench	wit
thong	tongue	tuft	Wade	went	witch
thorn	too	tug	wag	were	with
those	took	tun	wage	west	wives
thou	tool	tune	wain	whale	wo
tho'	tooth	tuf	walk	what	wolf
thought	top	turk	wake	wheat	wolves
thrall	torch	turn	walk	wheel	womb
thrash	tore	twain	wall	whelp	won
thread	torn	twice	wan	when	wont
three	toft	twelfth	wand	whence	woo
thresh	touch	twelve	want	whete	wood
threw	tough	twig	ward	wet	woof
thrice	tow	twin	ware	which	wool
thrift	town	twine	warm	while	word
thrive	touze	two	warmth	whim	work
throat	trace	ty	warn	whine	world
throne	track	type	warp	whip	worm
throng	trade	V.	whart	whirl	worn
through	trail	Vail	was	whisk	worfe
throw	train	vain	wash	white	worth
thrown	trap	vamp	waste	who	wove
thrust	trate	vast	watch	whole	would
thumb	tread	vault	wave	whom	wound
thus	tree	vaunt	wax	whore	wrap
thwart	trench	veal	way	whose	wrap
thyme	trent	veil	weak	why	wrath
tick	tribe	vein	weal	wick	wreath
tide	trick	vend	wealth	wide	wren
tile	trim	vent	Wean	wife	wrench
till	trod	verse	wear	wig	wrest
time	troop	vest	weave	weild	wright
tin	trough	vex	web	wild	wring
tip	trout	vice	wed	while	write
tire	trowl	view	wedge	win	wrong
to	truce	vile	weed	wind	wroth
toad	truck	vine	week	wine	wrung
toast	true	voice	weep	wing	wyth
tod	trump	void	weight	wink	Y
toe	trunk	voow	welch	wipe	Yard
toil	trust	up	well	wire	yarm
told	truth	urge	welt	wife	yatch

yatch	yea	yearn	yield	you	youth
yaul	year	yes	youlk	young	Z
ye	yell	yet	yoke	your	Zeal

☞ Forasmuch as Compound and Derivative words are frequently excepted from the general Rules of Spelling; I thought it not improper (when they are so) to place in the Margin a D (which denotes that word it stands before to be a Derivative word) and a C (which likewise denotes that which it stands before to be a Compound) so that the reason of such different Spelling may be the better understood.

* * * But Note, That I have not observ'd any Derivations from the Latin or other Foreign Languages; but only derived from the English; Because I would not confound English Schools, for which this is purely intended

Words of two Syllables.

A			
A-bate	ac-quaint	af-ter	a-merce
a-bath	ac-quit	a-gain	a-mis
a-bate	D a-ct-ing	a-gainst	a-mong
ab-ba	ad-here	a-gree	c-muse
ab-bat	a-dieu	a-gue	an-chor
ab-bor	ad-just	D a-id-ing	an-gel
a-bide	ad-journ	a-lack	an-ger
ab-ject	ad-join	a-larm	an-guish
ab-jure	ad-mire	al-lay	an-nis
a-bode	ad-mit	al-ledge	an-nul
a-bove	a-dopt	al-lude	a-noint
a-bound	ad-vance	al-lure	a-non
a-bout	ad-vent	al-most	answer
abroad	ad-verse	al-mond	an-them
ab-scond	ad-vice	a-lone	antick
ab-sence	ad-vise	a-long	an-vil
ab-solve	a-far	a-loud	a-ny
ab-stain	af-fair	al-pha	a-pace
ab-surd	af-feet	al-so	ap-peal
ac-cent	af-firm	al-tar	ap-pease
ac-cept	af-fix	al-ter	ap-plaud
ac-cord	af-flict	al-tho'	ap-plause
ac-compt	af-fright	al-ways	ap-ply
ac-count	af-front	am-ber	ap-point
ac-cuse	af-ford	am-bush	ap-proach
	a-fraid	a-mend	ap-prove

a-pril	aff-mā	ba-boon	bāst-fol
a-pron	at-tak	back-ward	bā-sker
a-ray	at-tain	ba-con	ba-son
ar-dent	at-taint	bad-ger	bā-stard
ar-gent	at-tempt	bad-ness	bat-tle
ar-gue	at-tend	bag-gage	D.bawl-ing
a-right	at-test	bal-lad	ba-con
D.arm-ing	at-tire	bal-lance	D.bear-ing
ar-raign	at-tract	bal-last	D.beat-ing
ar-rars	a-venge	bal-dness	bea-ver
ar-rest	a-verse	bal-son	beau-ty
ar-rive	a-vert	bal-tick	be-came
ar-row	aug-ment	bā-nish	be-cause
a-scend	au-gust	ban-net	be-come
ascent	a-vail	ban-quet	bed-lam
ascribe	a-void	bap-tism	bed-head
D.ask-ing	a-vouch	bap-tist	be-fall
as-fault	au-ftere	bap-tize	be-fore
as-fay	au-thor	bar-bel	be-gan
as-ferc	au-tumn	bar-ber	be-gat
as-fess	a-wake	bar-gain	be-get
as-sign	a-ward	D.bark-ing	be-gin
as-sist	a-ware	bar-ly	be-guile
as-size	a-way	bar-rel	be-half
as-soon	a-wry	bar-ren	he-held
as-sume	a-zure	bar-row	be-hind
as-sure	B	bar-ter	be-ing
as-swage	Bab-ble	D.base-ness	

Note, That when this mark " is set over any Vowel ending a Syllable, such vowel must be sounded short with the next Consonant following; as if the Consonant had been doubled. Thus, bā-nish, must be pronounced bannish.

be-lieve	be-seech	be-tray	D.bind-ing
bel-lows	be-seem	be-troth	bī-shop
bel-ly	be-set	bet-ter	bī-sket
be-long	be-siege	be-tween	bit-ter
be-moan	be-som	be-wail	D.blanch-ed
be-neath	be-sought	be-ware	blan-ket
be-nigh	be-stir	be-witch	D.blast-ed
be-quath	be-stow	be-yond	ble-mish
be-serve	betake	hib-ber	bī-ster
be-refs	be-times	bi-ble	blot-som

bō-dy		chap-man	cō-lum
bod-kin		chap-pel	com-bine
bol-ster	C	chā-plain	come-ly
bon-grace	Cab-bage	chap-ter	cō-met
bon-net	ca-bal	char-ter	com-fort
bor-der	cā-bin	chat-tel	com-mand
bō-rough	cal-dron	chaub-dron	com-mence
bo-som	cam-brick	che-rish	com-mend
bot-tom	cā-mel	cher-ry	com-ment
boun-ty	cam-phire	D chief-ly	com-merce
bowl-ing	can-cel	chim-by	com-mit
D bram-ble	can-did	chi-na	com-mod
bre-thren	can-dour	chō-ler	com-mon
brew-er	can-ker	cho-ral	com-mune
bri-er	can-non	christ-mas	com-pact
bri-dle	can-not	chry-stal	com-pare
D.brief-ly	can-ton	church-yard	com-pass
bri-gade	can-vase	chy-mist	com-pel
bright-ness	ca-pon	D.ceil-ing	com-pile
brim-mer	cap-tain	ci-der	com-plain
brim-stone	cap-tive	ci-cle	com-pleat
brit-tle	car-cass	ci-ruit	com-port
brō-thel	ca-ress	cī-stern	com-pose
bro-ther	ca-reer	cī-ty	com-pound
D bruised	car-ry	cī-vil	com-prise
bub-ble	ca-shire	cī-vet	com-pute
buf-foon	cā-file	cla-mour	com-rade
D.build-ing	ca-tarrh	clap-per	con-cave
bul-lock	cat-tel	clā-ret	con-ceal
bul-rush	cau-dle	clean-ly	con-ceive
bul-wark	cā-vil	clear-ly	con-cern
bum-per	cau-stick	cler-gy	con-cise
bun-dle	cau-sy	cli-ent	con-clave
bur-gess	ce-dar	cli-mate	con-clude
bur-glar	ce-ment	clo-ven	con-cord
bur-then	cen-ser	clū-ster	con-coct
bu-ry	cen-sure	col-fee	con-cur
bu-sie	cen-tre	col-fin	con-demn
but-cher	or	co-beir	con-dense
but-ter	cen-ter	col-lar	con-dign
but-tocks	cer-tain	col-lege	con-dole
but-ton	chal-lenge	col-league	con-duce
buy-ing	cham-ber	col-logue	con-duct
bux-om	chan-cel	cō-lour	
	chan-nel		con-duct

con-duit	cor-rupt	dam-sel	de-fer
con-fer	cot-tage	dan-dle	de-serve
con-fess	cō-ver	dan-ger	de-sign
con-side	cō-vert	dar-nel	de-sire
con-firm	cō-vet	daugh-ter	de-sist
con-flict	cul-ter	dea-con	de-spair
con-form	coun-cil	be-base	de-spise
con-found	coun-sel	de-bate	dē-stine
con-front	coun-ter	de-bauch	de-stroy
con-fute	cou-ple	de-cay	de-tain
con-geal	cōu-sin	de-cease	de-ter
con-gy	cō-zen	de-ceive	de-tract
con-joyn	cre-ate	de-ceit	de-throne
con-jure	crea-ture	de-clame	de-vest
con-nive	crē-dit	de-clare	dē-vil
con-quer	cre-scent	de-cline	de-vise
con-quest	crim-son	de-coſt	de-voire
con-sent	eri-tick	de-cree	de-vote
con-serve	trot-chet	de-fame	de-vour
con-sign	cru-el	de-fault	de-vout
con-sist	cu-bit	de-flour	di-al
con-sort	eud-gel	de-fray	die-tate
con-spize	eum-brance	de-fraud	dis-fer
con-ſtant	eum-min	de-gree	dis-fuse
con-ſtrainſt	cun-ning	de-hort	di-geſt
con-ſtrue	cup-board	de-jeſt	di-greſs
con-ſult	cur-fer	de-lay	di-late
con-ſume	cur-rant	de-light	din-ner
con-tain	cur-rent	de-ludo	diph-thong
con-tend	cur-tain	dē-luge	di-reſt
con-teſt	cū-ſtom	de-mean	dire-ful
con-tract	cū-ſtard	de-menſe	di-ſcern
con-trive	cy-clops	de-miſe	diſ-dain
con-vert	cym-bal	de-mur	diſ-grace
con-vey	cy-pher	de-nounce	diſ-guiſe
con-vict	cy-preſs	de-prave	diſ-guſt
con-vince	D	de-preſs	diſ-joyn
con-voy	Dac-tyl	de-privē	diſ-ſect
coo-per	dag-ger	de-port	di-ſil
cop-per	dai-ly	de-pute	di-van
cō-py	dain-ty	de-fart	di-vide
cō-ral	dai-ry	dē-ſcant	di-vorce
cor-rect	dal-ly	de-ſcend	di-vulge
cor-ode	dā-mask	de-ſcent	do-cil

doc-trine	ex-ceed	fe-male	frü-strate
dolphin	ex-cel	fer-ment	ful-gent
dor-mant	ex-cept	fer-ret	fur-bish
dou-ble	ex-cels	fer-ry	fur-long
doubt-ful	ex-clude	fer-vent	fur-nace
dö-zen	ex-cuse	fer-ter	fur-nish
dow-ry	ex-hale	fe-ver	fur-row
dra-gon	ex-haust	few-el	fu-ture
drop-ly	ex-hort	fi-gure	G
draw-ly	ex-ile	fil-let	Gal-lant
du-ty	ex-pest	fin-ger	gal-lows
dwin-dle	ex-pel	fi-nite	gal-ly
E	ex-pense	fir-kin	gan-grene
Ea-ger	ex-pert	flä-gon	gar-land
ea-gle	ex-plain	flat-ter	gar-lick
ear-ly	ex-plode	flö-rid	gar-ment
ea-ster	ex-plot	fiou-rish	gar-nier
ec-cho	ex-pose	flu-ent	gar-nish
ec-logue	ex-pound	flu-id	gar-ter
e-clypse	ex-press	flut-ter	ga-ther
e-dict	ex-pire	fod-der	gen-der
ef-feet	ex-tend	fol-low	gen-ile
e-pact	ex-tinct	fol-ly	gen-try
en-tail	ex-tol	fo-ment	ge-sture
en-vy	ex-tract	for-bear	gi-ants
e-phod	ex-tream	for-feit	gid-dy
e-qual	ex-ult	for-get	gin-ger
e-rest	F	for-give	gli-ster
er-mine	fa-ble	for-lorn	glit-ter
er-rand	fa-brick	for-rest	gloo-my
er-rant	fa-cil	for-look	glo-ry
er-rour	fa-got,	for-sooth	glof-ly
en-rice	fa-mine	for-sweas	glut-ton
e-squire	fancy	four-ty	gö-ling
é-scape	far-ther	foun-tain	gö-spel
é-schew	far-thing	frag-ment	gö-vern
et-fay	far-ther	fra-grant	gram-mar
é-flate	fa-thom	fran-chise	grand-child
en-thral	far-tings	fre-quent	grap-ple
en-treat	fa-vour	friend-ship	gra-vy
e-vent	fea-ther	fri-day	grä-ve
é-ver	fee-ble	front-let	gree-d
eu-rope	fel-low	fru-gal	grey-hound
eu-nuch	fe-lon	fruit-ful	grit-ty

gro- <i>cer</i>	ho-ly	in-clude	if-sue
guil-ded	hū-mage	in-come	ju-lip
gul-let	hō-nest	in-crease	ju-ly
gun-ner	hō-nour	in-croach	junc-ture
gut-ter	hō-ney	in-dorse	jun-ker
H	hor-net	in-ducs	ju-ry
Hā-bit	hor-rour	in-dolge	K
hal-low	hu-mane	in-fant	Ket-tle
ham-blet	hu-mid	in-fer	kid-ney
ham-mer	hu-mour	in-flame	kin-dle
ham-per	hun-dred	in-flict	kin-dred
hand-som	hun-ger	in-fringe	king-dom
hap-pen	hur-ry	in-fuse	know-ledge
hap-py	hy-dra	in-got	knuc-kle
har-bour	hy-men	in-joyn	L
har-lot	hy-phen	in-mate	La-bour
ba-rangue	hyf-fop	in-nate	lad-der
har-neis	I	in-quest	la-dle
har-row	Jab-ber	in-quire	la-dy
har-vest	jack-daw	in-roll	la-ment
ha-ven	ja-conth	in-sect	land-lord
haugh-ty	ja-sper	in-fert	land-skip
hā-vock	jeā-lous	in-sense	lan-guage
hea-then	jel-ly	in-sist	lan-guid
hea-ven	Je-sus	in-spect	lan-guish
he-brew	jew-el	in-spire	lā-tin
hec-tick	im-balm	in-stall	lat-rice
heī-fer	im-barque	in-stance	lā-vish
hei-nous	im-bibe	in-strict	law-yer
hel-met	im-brace	in-struēt	la-zy
hem-lock	im-menſe	in-sult	lea-ſure
hē-rauld	im-pale	in-tend	lec-ther
her-bal	im-part	in-tenſe	lec-ture
her-ring	im-peach	in-treague	le-gate
he-roe	im-pede	in-trench	lē-mon
her-mit	ī-mage	in-vade	len-tile
hic-cough	im-plore	in-veigh	leo-pard
hil-lock	im-port	in-vent	le-per
hin-der	im-puſſe	in-volve	le-prouſ
hī-ther	in-feet	jō-cond	loſ-ſon
high-way	in-conſe	jol-ly	let-ter
hoa-ry	in-ceſt	jour-ney	let-ricē
hob-ble	in-cline	joyn-ture	le-vel
hol-low	in-cloſe	i-ron	le-vīte

le-vi	mar-tyr	mā-narch	non-suit
lewd-ly	mar-vel	mon-day	ner-man
li-bel	ma-ster	mon-ky	nō-stril
li-cense	mat-tock	mō-ny	nō-thing
li-ar	mat-tins	mō-ral	no-tice
light-ning	ma-tron	mort-gage	nō-vice
lim-beck	ma-ture	mo-tive	nou-rish
li-mit	may-or	mot-to	nui-fance
li-nage	meā-dow	mud-dy	num-ber
lin-guist	mea-sure	muf-ti	nur-ture
li-on	med-dle	mumble	O
li-quit	meerly	mun-dane	Obey
lō-gick	mel-lon	mur-mur	ob-ject
long-wood	mel-low	mur-rain	o-blige
low-ly	mem-ber	mur-ther	ōb-lique
lū-cre	mem-brane	mūstard	ob-scene
lu-stre	men-tal	mūster	ob-scure
ly-rick	mer-cer	mut-ton	ob-serve
M	mer-chant	muz-zie	ob-strust
Ma-chine	mer-cy	mar-tle	ob-tain
mac-krel	mer-ry	N	oc-cur
mā-dam	mes-sage	Nap-kin	o-dour
ma-gick	me-tal	nap-ping	of-fence
mag-got	mid-dle	nar-row	of-fend
main-tain	mid-night	na-tive	ō-live
mā-lice	mid-wise	na-ture	o-men
mal-lard	mil-dew	na-vel	o-mer
mal-lows	mil-leer	na-vy	o-mit
malt-ster	mil-stone	nee-tar	oint-ment
mam-mon	mī-mick	nee-dle	on-ly
man-date	mī-nime	nēg-lect	on-ward
man-drake	min-stril	nelgh-bour	o-nyx
man-ger	mī-nuit	nei-ther	o-pen
man-gle	mi-nute	nē-phew	op-pose
man-gy	mir-rour	nē-ther	op-press
man-na	mis-chief	net-tle	op-pugn
mar-ble	mī-stress	nē-ver	op-tick
man-hood	mis-sive	neu-ter	or-chard
ma-nure	mi-tre	nig-gard	or-dain
mar-gin	mit-tens	nim-ble	or-der
ma-rine	mō-deft	ni-tre	or-dure
mar-ques	mō-del	no-ble	or-gan
mar-row	mō-dera	no-cent	or-phan
maney	mo-ment	pon-sense	ō-strich

ð-ther	pen-knife	pø-mel	pro-found
ðt-ter	pe-nal	pom-pous	pro-fuse
o-val	pen-five	pøu-der	prø-gress
ð-ven	peo-ple	por-tend	pro-ject
o-ver	per-ceive	po-sie	prø-logue
ð-range	per-fect	pos-sess	pro-mote
oy-ster	per-form	pos-set	Pro-pense
P	per-fume	pot-herd	prø-phet
Pac-quet	per-haps	pot-tage	prø-per
på-lace	pø-ril	pø-sture	pro-rogue
på-late	pø-rish	poul-try	prø-spect
pal-frey	per-mit	pow-der	prø-strate
pal-sie	per-plex	pow-er	pro-test
pam-per	per-sist	prac-tice	pro-tract
pam-phlet	per-son	pre-cept	prø-verb
på-nick	per-swade	pre-cinct	pro-vide
pan-ther	per-verse	pre-cise	prø-vince
pan-try	per-vert	pre-dict	pro-voke
par-boil	pew-ter	pre-ser,	prø-voft
parcel	peb-ble	prø-face	prudence
parch-ment	phan-tasm	pre-late	på-blick
par-don	pheå-sant	pre-lude	pud-ding
pa-rents	phe-nix	pre-mise	pud-dle
på-rish	pthi-sick	pre-pare	pul-pit
pa-role	pic-kle	pre-sage	pu-mice
pa-per	pil-grim	pre-sence	på-nish
par-lour	pil-lago	pre-sume	pur-chase
par-ly	pil-low	pre-tence	pur-ple
par-ly	pi-late	prèt-ty	pur-port
par-tridge	pin-nace	pre-vail	pur-ue
pas-sage	pi-ous	pre-vent	pu-trid
påf-chal	pip-pen	pri-son	Q
påf-quil	pi-rate	pri-stine	Qua-drant
pas-five	pi-stol	pro-bate	quar-can
på-flor	på-ty	pro-bleme	quar-rel
på-flure	plå-net	pro-coed	qua-ver
past-board	plåf-ster	pro-cess	que-ry
pa-tron	plen-ty	pro-claim	qui-er
pat-tern	plu-met	pro-cure	quå-ver
pa-tent	plu-ral	pro-duce	R
pat-tin	pac-ket	pro-duct	Rab-bet
pea-cock	po-et	pro-fane	rab-bi
pea-sant	poi-son	pro-fess	rab-ble
per-due	pol-lute	pro-fit	ra-cha

raf-ter	re-ject	re-side	sa-ble
ra-ging	re-joyce	re-sign	sack-but
rag-ged	re-lapse	re-sist	sack-cloath
ral-ly	re-late	re-solve	sa-crist
rai-ment	re-lay	re-sort	safe-guard
rai-sons	re-lease	re-spect	saf-ron
ram-mer	re-lent	re-spite	sal-ly
ran-cour	re-lief	re-spoofe	sa-lute
ran-som	re-lict	re-strain	sam-plar
ra-pid	ra-licks	re-sult	sam-dals
ra-ther	or	re-tail	sa-phire
rat-tle	re-liquies	re-tain	sa-pid
ra-ven	re-lish	re-tard	sa-tan
ea-vish	re-ly	re-rice	fat-chel
ra-zor	re-main	re-treat	sa-tyr
re-al	re-mis	re-trieve	sa-vage
rea-son	re-mit	re-veal	sa-vour
re-bel	rem-nant	re-venge	san-guin
re-bound	re-morse	re-verse	scab-bard
re-buke	re-mote	re-view	scaf-fold
re-call	re-move	re-vile	scan-dal
re-cant	ren-der	re-vise	scar-let
re-reipt	re-new	re-vive	scat-ter
re-ceive	re-nounce	re-voke	scep-ter or
re-cess	re-nown	re-volt	scep-ter
re-claim	re-pair	re-ward	scep-tick
re-cord	re-peat	ri-band or	or
re-cruit	re-peal	rib-bon	skep-tick
re-deem	re-pel	rid-dle	ske-dule
re-dound	re-pent	ri-gour	schol-lar
re-dress	re-pine	ri-ot	sci-ence
re-fer	re-ply	ri-ver	scram-ble
re-flect	re-pose	rough-ly	scrip-ture
re-form	re-press	roy-al	scri-ble
re-frain	re-proach	rub-bish	scrup-ple
re-fresh	re-proof	ru-by	sour-vy
re-fuge	re-prove	rud-dy	sea-son
re-fund	re-pute	ru-ine	se-cret
re-fuse	re-quire	ru-mour	se-cure
re-fute	re-quite	rup-ture	se-date
re-gain	re-quest	rug-ged	seam-ster
re-gale	re-cue	ru-ral	se-lah
re-gard	re-sent	S	sel-dom
re-hearfe	re-serve	Sab-bath	sel-vedge

se-nate	sor-ry	sub-stra	tan-sy
sen-tence	span-gles	sub-til	ta-per
ser-pent	spar-kle	sub-vert	tap-ster
ser-vant	spar-row	suc-ced	tar-get
ser-jeant	spi-der	suc-cess	tar-ry
ser-mon	spick-nard	suc-cinct	tā-veru
ser-vice	spin-ele	suc-cour	tay-lor
se-ven	spi-rit	sud-den	tem-per
se-ver	D. sprawl-ing	suf-fer	tem-ple
sex-ton	sprin-kle	suf-fice	tem-pest
sham-bles	squan-der	suf-frage	ten-der
shē-kle	squir-rel	su-gar	te-nent
shel-ter	sta-ble	sug-gest	te-nant
shē-riff	stag-ger	sul-phur	ten-nor
ship-board	stam-mer	sum-mer	te-nure
ship-wrack	stan-za	sun-day	ter-rour
shil-ling	sta-ple	supper	them-selves
shō-vel	sta-tue	sup-plant	thim-ble
shoul-der	sta-ture	supply	thir-teen
shic-kle	sta-tute	sup-port	thir-ty
sh-lence	sto-dy	sup-pose	thi-ble
sh-ver	stee-ple	sup-prefs	thicher
sim-nel	ster-ling	su-preme	thou-land
sim-ple	stew-ard	sur-face	threot-ning
sin-cere	sti-pend	sur-seit	thrif-ty
si-new	stir-rop	sur-mount	thum-mim
sin-gle	sto-ick	sur-prize	thun-der
sir-rah	sto-mack or	sur-round	thurf-day
si-ster	sto-mach	su-spect	til-lage
slaugh-ter	sto-ry	su-stain	tim-be
slen-der	stran-ger	swā-dle	tim-brel
slō-ven	stri-ving	swag-ger	tinc-ture
slug-gard	strum-pet	swal-low	tin-der
slum-ber	stub-ble	swal-low	tin-gle
snō-ther	sub-born	symp-ton	tis-sue
snuf-fers	stū-dy	sy-nod	ti-tle
so-ber	stur-dy	sy-rup	tit-tle
soe-ker	stur-geon	sy-stem	to-ken
lō-lace	sub-due	T	to-paz
sō-lemn	sub-ject	Tā-ble	to-pick
sō-lid	sub-mic	tā-lent	tor-ment
son-net	sub-scribe	tal-low	tor-toise
for-did	sub-sist	tan-gent	tor-ture
for-row	sub-stance	tan-kard	tor-rent

Words of two Syllables.

tow-el	tur-ret	vir-gin	wea-ry
to-tal	tur-tle	vī-sit	weā-ther
tow-er	tu-tour	um-brage	wed-ding
trac-tate	twen-ty	un-cle	wel-come
traf-fick	ty-rant	un-clean	whee-zing
or	V	un-der	whē-ther
traf-fique	Va-cant	u-nice	whi-ther
tray-tor	val-ley	Un-known	whol-some
tram-mel	vā-lour	un-taught	D.whore-dom
tram-ple	vā-lue	un-til	wick-ed
tran-scend	vā-nish	vo-cal	wi-dow
trans-form	va-pour	vol-ley	wil-low
trans-fer	van-quish	vō-lume	win-now
trans-gress	van-ish	vō-mit	win-ter
tra-pan	vas-fal	vouch-safe	wiz-zard or
trā-vel	vay-vode	vow-el	wi-fard
trā-verſe	vel-lum	voy-age	wiſdom
trea-ſure	vel-vet	up-braid	wit-neſs
trea-ſure	vē-nom	up-per	wit-ty
trea-ſon	ven-ture	ur-chin	wo-ful
trē-ble	ver-diſt	ur-gent	wō-man
trem-ble	ver-ger	u-rine	wō-men
tren-cher	ver-tue	u-ſurp	wonder
trē-ſpaſs	or	ut-moſt	worm-wood
tri-al	Vir-tue	ut-ter	wor-ſhip
tri-bute	veſ-ſel	vul-gar	wor-thy
tri-bune	veſt-ment	vul-ture.	wrin-kle
tric-kle	vē-ſtry	W	Y
tri-dent	vē-ſtute	Wa-fer	Year-ly
tri-ſtle	vi-al	wag-gon	D.yawn-ing
tro-phy	vī-car	wain-ſcot	D.yield-ed
trouble	vic-tor	wal-low	yel-low
tru-ant	vi-gil	wan-der	yeo-man
trum-pet	vil-lage	wan-ton	yon-der
tueſ-day	vil-lain	war-fare	youth-ful
tu-lip	vint-ner	war-rant	Z
tu-mour	vine-yard	waf-fail	Ze-nith
tu-mult	vi-ol	wa-ter	
tur-bant	vi-per	weā-pon	

Words of Three Syllables.

A	ab-di-cate	a-bor-tive	ab-ſti-nence
A-ban don	a-bō-lish	a-bro-gate	ab-ſtru-ſive
			a-bur

a-bun-dance
a-buſive
ab-ſol-ved
ab-ſo-lute
ac-ci-dence
ac-com-pliſh
ac-cu-rate
ac-qui-eſce
a-crö-ſtick
ac-tuate
a-da-mant
ad-ja-cent
ad-ju-tant
ad-mi-ral
ad-mö-niſh
a-do-ring
ad-van-tage
ad-venture
ad-ver-tiſe
ad-vo-cate
ad-vow-ſon
af-fa-ble
ago-ny
a-la-mode
al-be-it
al-chy-miſt
al-der-man
a-li-en
a-li-ment
a-mo-rous
a-me-thyſt
al-rea-dy
am-ne-ſty
am-baſ-ſy
ä-mi-ty
a-na-gram
a-har-chy
an-ce-ſtor
an-cho-vy
an-ci-ent
an-gli-ciſm
a-ni-mate
an-ti-chriſt
a-pho-riſm

a-pö-ſſe
a-pö-ſtrate
ap-pä-rel
ap-pa-rent
ap-pen-dix
ap-per-tain
ap-pe-tite
ap-pre-hend
ap-pren-tice
a-pri-cock
a-que-duct
a-ra-ble
arch-an-gel
ar-chi-rect
ar-gu-ment
ar-mo-ry
a-ro-gant
ar-te-ry
ar-ti-cle
af-faſt-line
af-ſem-ble
af-ſump-tive
a-ſtö-niſh
a-ſun-der
at-tor-ney
at-trib-ute,
a-va-ri-ce
au-di-ble
au-di-tor
au-then-tick
a-vē-nue
au-gu-ry
au-rho-riſe
B
Bac-cha-nals
bal-co-ny
bar-ba-riſm
bar-ba-ro
ba-ro-net
ba-ri-er
bar-ri-ſter
ba-fi-liſk
ba-fi-on
bat-tle-ments

bat-che-lor
bäel-li-um
be-li-al
bē-ne-ſice
bē-ne-fit
bi-ga-my
bi-go-try
bi-ſex-tile
blun-der-buſ
boi-ſſē-rous
boun-ti-ful
bra-va-dö
bre-vity
bre-vi-ate
bri-gan-dine
bul-lion
bur-gla-ry
bu-ri-al
bu-ſineſs
C
Ca-bi-net
cal-cu-late
ca-len-der
can-ti-cle
ca-pi-tal
ca-pri-corn
cap-ti-ous
cap-ti-vate
ca-pu-chin
ca-ra-van
ca-ra-bine
car-bun-cle
car-di-nal
car-me-lite
car-na-val
car-pen-ter
car-ri-age
car-ri-on
ca-fi-gate
ca-fu-al
ca-fu-liſt
ca-ta-raſt
ca-ta-logue
ca-the-dral

ca-te-chiſm
ca-te-chiſe
ca-to-chiſt
ca-tho-lick
or
ca-tho-li-que
ca-va-lier
ca-val-ry
ca-ve-at
cau-te-lous
cau-ti-on
cau-ti-ous
cē-le-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-lain
cham-pi-on
chan-ce-lor
chan-cery
che-rac-ter
cha-ri-ot
cha-ri-ty
chē-ru-bim
chi-me-ra
chi-val-ry
cho-co-late
chrö-nicle
chry-ſo-lite
chy-mi-cal
chy-mi-ſtry
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
circum-flex
cir-cum-ſcribe
cir-cum-ſpect
cir-cum-ſtance
ci-ti-zen
ci-ta-del
clan-dē-ſtine
cla-ri-fy
cla-ren-ci-eux
claſ-fi-cal
cle-men-cy

co-da-cil	cord-wai-ner	de-lin-quent	do-na-tive
co-e-qual	cor-mo-rant	de-li-ver	dow-a-ger
cô-g-ni-sance	cô-ro-ner	de-mon-strate	dra-pe-ry
co-he-rent	cor-po-ral	de-ni-zen	du-bi-ous
cô-lo-nel	cor-pu-late	de-o-dand	dun-ge-on
cô-lô-ny	cor-pu-lent	dè-pu-ty	dâ-phi-cate
col-lo-ques	cor-re-spond	de-pre-cate	du-ra-ble
cô-med-y	cor-ro-sive	de-ro-gate	du-ci-mer
cô-mi-cal	cô-ve-nant	dè-so-late	E
com-pa-ny	coun-te-nance	dè-spe-rate	E-bo-ny
côm-part-ment	coun-ter-scit	h -sti-ny	è-clip-tick
com-pe-tent	coun-ter-mand	dè-sti-tute	è-di-fice
com-ple-ment	coun-ter-mine	de-struc-tive	è-di-fy
com-pli-cès	coun-ter-pane	de-ter-mine	e-du-cate
com-port-ment	coun-ter-poise	dè-tri-ment	ef-fa-ble
com-pre-hend	coun-ter-vail	de-vi-ate	e-gri-tude
con-cu-bine	cour-te-sie	dex-tè-rous	è-le-gant
con-de-scend	cre-di-ble	di-a-dem	è-le-ment
con-fi-scate	cri-mi-nal	di-a-lect	è-le-phant
con-gre-gate	cri-ti-cal	di-a-logue	e-le-nate
con-gru-ous	crô-co-dile	di-a-mond	è-le-ven
con-jec-ture	cru-ci-fix	di-a-per	e-lo-quence
con-jugal	cru-ci-fy	di-a-ry	em-bar-go
con-junc-ture	cru-di-ty	dic-ta-tor	em-baf-ly
con-sci-ence	cru-el-ty	dis-fi-cult	em-bel-lish
con-sci-ous	cu-bi-cal	dis-fi-dent	em-be-zil
con-se-crate	cu-cu-mer	dig-ni-fy	em-broi-der
con-se-quence	cul-pa-ble	di-lem-ma	em-dry-on
con-si-den	cul-ti-vate	di-li-gence	è-me-rald
con-so-nant	cu-pi-dous	di-mi-nish	e-mer-gent
con-sta-ble	cu-ri-ous	di-o-cess	è-me-rod
con-stran-cy	cû-shi-on	dî-fa-ster	è-mi-nence
con-sump-tive	cû-sto-dy	dis-ci-ple	em-pe-ror
con-stitute	D	dî-sci-pline	em-pha-sis
con-tem-plate	Dam-ni-fy	dis-junc-tive	è-mu-late
con-ti-nence	de-ca-logue	dis-si-pate	en-a-mel
con-tra-dict	de-cen-cy	dis-sem-ble	en-dea-vour
con-tra-ry	de-ci-è-pid	dis-so-lute	èn-e-mîy
con-trib-ute	dè-dj-cate	dis-so-nant	èn-er-gy
côn-tri-vance	de-co-rum	di-ur-nal	e-ner-vate
con-tro-vert	de-fen-sive	dô-cu-ment	en-fran-chise
con-vin-ced	de-i-fy	do-me-stick	en-mi-ty
c-ri-pi-ous	de-i-ty	dô-mi-neer	n-dor-mous
co-d-ial	dè-li-cate	do-na-tist	en-flam-ple

en-ti-ty

en-ti-ty	fa-mi-ly	gun-pow-der	in-car-nate
en-vi-ous	fan-tā-stick	H	in-cen-tive
en-vi-ron	fa-shi-on	Hand-ker-chief	in-ci-dent
e-pi-cene	fe-al-ty	har-bin-ger	in-clu-sive
e-pi-cure	fe-lo-n-y	har-mo-ny	in-cul-cate
e-pi-gram	fe-mi-nine	hē-mis-phere	in-cum-bent
e-pi-ſtle	fe-of-fee	head-bo-rough	in-di-cate
e-pi-thet	fer-ven-cy	hep-tar-chy	in-di-gent
e-pi-logue	fē-ru-la	hē-re-ſy	in-di-rect
e-qua-tor	fe-ſti-val	hē-re-tick	in-dul-gence
e-qui-Page	ſic-ti-on	he-ri-ot	in-dul-gent
qui-ty	ſil-thi-neſs	hē-ri-tage	in-fa-my
ſtā-liſh	ſi-li-al	he-ro-ick	in-fan-cy
ſti-mate	ſi-ſtu-la	hī-de-ous	in-fer-nal
ter-nal	fop-pe-ry	hī-ſto-ry	in-fi-nite
ter-nize	for-ge-ry	hō-mi-cide	in-du-ence
u-cha-riſt	ſor-ni-cate	hō-mi-ly	in-he-rent
vi-dence	ſor-ti-ty	ho-ri-zon	in-he-rit
u-lo-gy	ſrank-in-cenſe	hd-ro-scope	in-hi-bit
u-pho-ny	ſrau-du-lent	hor-ri-ble	in-no-cent
x-cre-ment	ſruc-ti-ty	hu-go-not	in-fi-pid
x-hib-it	ſu-men-ty	hy-po-crite	in-ſo-lent
x-i-gent	ſu-gi-tive	I	in-ſpi-red
x-o-dus	ſunc-ti-on	I-de-a	in-ſi-gate
x-or-ciſm	ſun-da-ment	i-di-um	in-ſi-ture
x-or-ciſe	ſu-ne-ral	i-di-ot	in-ſtru-ment
x-pi-ate	ſu-ri-ous	jeo-par-dy	in-ſtel-ect
x-pe-dite	ſur-ni-ture	je-ſu-it	in-ter-cede
x-pi-cate	ſu-ri-er	ig-no-ble	in-ter-cept
x-plſ-cite	G	ig-no-rant	in-ter-course
x-quſ-ſite	Gal-le-ry	ig-no-rance	in-ter-reſt
x-ta-ſie	gar-ri-ſon	il-le-gal	in-ter-nal
x-ter-nal	gē-ne-ral	il-lū-ſtrate	in-ter-poſe
x-tin-guiſh	gē-ne-rate	i-mi-tate	in-ter-pret
x-tir-pate	gē-ne-rous	im-ma-ture	in-ter-nal
x-trin-ſick	gen-tle-man	im-mi-nent	in-ter-vene
F	gē-na-ine	im-par-lance	in-ter-view
ā-bu-lous	glu-ti-nous	im-ple-ments	in-tē-ſine
ac-ti-on	gra-ci-ous	im-pli-cite	in-tē-ſtate
ac-ti-ous	grā-du-ate	im-por-tune	in-ti-mate
a-cul-ty	gra-na-do	im-poſ-thume	in-tri-cate
aith-ful-ty	gra-ti-tude	im-po-ſtent	in-tro-duce
al-la-cy	grā-hop-per	im-pre-cate	in-va-lid
al-ci-ry		im-pu-dent	in-vei-gle

in-vo-cate

ju-vi-al

i-rony

i-vo-ry

ju-hi-lee

ju-da-ism

K

Ka-len-der

kil-der-kin

L

Lä-by-rinth

la-i-ty

lar-ce-ny

lä-ti-tude

lea-che-ry

lè-ga-cy

le-gi-ble

le-gi-on

lè-ni-ty

let-ti-ces

lè-ve-rit

lè-vi-ty

li-be-ral

li-ber-ty

lieu-tè-nant

lo-ga-rithm

lon-gi-tude

lu-na-tick

lū-ci-ous

ly-ri-cal

M

Ma-ca-roons

mä-ce-rate

mä-gi-strate

mäg-ni-fy

mä-gä-zine

ma-jesty

mä-lig-nant

ma-ho-met

mä-ni-fest

mä-ni-fold

mä-nu-al

mä-nu-script

mä-riner

mä-ri-time

mar-ri-age

mar-ma-let

mar-ti-al

mäf-cu-line

maf-sa-cre

ma-ter-nal

ma-tri-cide

me-chä-nick

me-di-ate

me-di-cine

mē-di-tate

mē-lo-dy

mē-mo-ry

men-di-cant

men-ti-on

mer-chan-dise

mes-sen-ger

mes-si-as

mes-su-age

mē-ta-phor

mī-li-tant

mil-li-on

mī-ne-ral

mī-ni-ster

mī-ra-ble

mī-se-ry

mī-schie-vous

mi-ti-gate

mō-de-rate

mo-li-fy

mō-nu-ment

mōr-ti-fy

mō-ti-on

moun-to-bank

mul-ti-ply

mul-ti-tude

mu-fi-cal

mu-ta-ble

mu-ti-ny

mu-tu-al

my-ri-ad

my-ste-ry

N

Nar-ra-tive

na-ti-on

na-vi-gate

næg-li-gent

ni-tin-gale

noc-tur-nal

nō-mi-nate

no-ta-ble

no-ta-ry

no-ti-fy

nō-wel-ty

no-ven-bor

nul-li-fy

nu-me-rate

nu-me-rous

nun-ne-ry

nup-tial

nu-tri-ment

O

Ob-du-rate

o-bey-fance

ō-be-lisk

ob-se-quey

ob-ser-vance

ob-so-lete

ob-sta-ble

ob-sti-nate

ob-vi-ous

oc-ci-dent

oc-cu-list

oc-cur-rent

o-ce-an

oc-to-ber

ō-di-ous

of-fen-sive

of-fi-cer

o-lym-pick

ō-mi-nous

ō-ne-rate

ō-ni-ons

ō-pe-rate

o-pi-um

op-por-tune

op-po-site

ō-pu-lent

ō-ra-cle

or-di-dance

ō-ri-fice

or-na-ment

or-tho-dox

ō-ver-ture

out-law-ry

P

Pa-ci-fy

pä-la-tine

pä-la-ti-nate

pa-pa-cy

pä-ra-ble

pa-ra-dise

pä-ra-dox

pä-ra-graph

pä-ral-let

pä-ra-mount

pä-ra-phrase

pä-ra-site

pä-ra-cide

pa-ri-ty

par-ti-al

par-ti-cle

pas-si-on

pa-ti-ence

pa-tri-arch

pau-si-ty

pē-da-gogue

pē-di-gree

pē-li-can

pē-nalty

pe-ne-trate

pen-si-on

pe-nu-ry

pen-te-cost

per-ju-ry

per-pe-trate

per-qui-site

per-se-cute

per-se-vere

per-ti-nent

pē-si-lence

pě-si-lence	prö-si-gate	re-gi-cide	Sa-ti-ate
pě-tu-lant	prö-ge-ny	re-gi-ment	sa-tis-fy
phä-risee	prö-hi-bit	re-gi-on	sa-vi-our
phi-li-sin	prö-mul-gate	re-gi-ster	scor-pi-on
pid-ge-on	prö-pa-gate	re-gu-lar	scrip-tu-ral
pi-e-ty	prö-per-ty	re-in-force	se-tu-pu-lous
pi-na-cle	prö-phe-cy	re-lin-quish	scru-ti-ny
plen-ti-ful	or	re-me-dy	scul-li-on
po-e-try	prö-phe-sy	re-mem-ber	se-cre-cy
pö-li-cy	pro-se-cute	re-mon-strate	of
pö-li-tick	prö-se-lyte	ren-de-vouze	se-cre-sy
pome-grä-nate	prö-te-stant	re-no-vate	sec-ti-on
pon-de-rous	pro-ven-der	re-par-ty	se-cu-lar
po-pe-ry	pro-vo-cate	re-ple-nish	se-du-ces
pö-pu-lor	päl-te-ry	re-ple-vin	sa-ni-or
po-pu-lous	pu-bli-can	re-pre-hend	sen-su-al
por-ti-on	pu-if-sance	re-pre-sent	sen-si-ble
port-man-teau	punc-tu-al	re-pro-bate	sen-si-tive
por-trai-ture	pu-ri-fy	re-qui-em	sep-tem-ber
pos-si-ble	pu-ri-tan	re-qui-ted	se-pa-rate
pö-si-tive	pu-ri-ty	re-qui-site	se-pul-chro
po-ten-tate	pu-tri-fy	re-tem-ble	or
pö-ver-ty	py-ra-mid	re-ti-nue	se-pul-cher
prac-ti-cal	Q	re-tri-bute	se-que-ster
pre-am-ble	Qua-dran-gle	re-tro-grade	se-ra-phim
pre-ce-dent	quä-li-fy	re-vē-nue	ser-i-ous
pre-ci-ous	quä-li-ty	re-ve-rend	ser-vi-tor
pre-ci-piece	quan-ti-ty	re-ve-rence	ser-vi-tude
pre-ju-dice	qua-ren-tine	re-ve-rent	se-ven-teen
pre-la-cy	quē-ri-ster	re-view-ing	se-ve-ral
pre-mu-nire	que-ru-lous	ri-baul-dry	sig-ni-fy
pres-by-ter	quē-si-on	roy-al-ty	si-mi-le
pre-sump-tive	quin-tes-sence	ru-mi-nate	sin-gu-lar
pre-si-dent	quo-ti-ent	ru-di-ments	si-ni-ster
pre-va-lent	R	rup-ti-on	si-tu-ate
pre-vi-ous	Ra-di-ant	S	ske-le-ton
prī-mi-tive	ra-di-cal	Sa-cra-ment	slip-pe-ry
prin-ci-pal	ra-pi-er	sa-cri-fice	so-phi-ster
prin-ci-ple	ra-ri-ty	sa-cri-ledge	so-phi-stry
prī-vi-ledge	rä-ve-nous	sad-du-ces	so-se-ry
prī-vi-ly	re-com-pence	sa-la-ry	soul-di-er
pro-ba-ble	re-con-cile	sanc-ti-fy	spa-ni-el
pro-bi-ty	re-cre-ate	san-he-drim	spē-ci-al
prö-di-gy	rec-ti-fy	sa-tur-day	spe-ci-fy

spe-ci-men

Words of Three Syllables

spē-ci-men	syl-la-ble	tur-bu-lent	vi-o-lence
spec-ta-cle	syl-lo-gism	tur-pen-tine	vi-o-lent
spec-ta-tor	sym-pa-thise	tur-pi-tude	vi-o-lin
spē-ci-ate	sym-pa-thy	tym-pa-ny	vir-gi-nals
spu-ri-ous	sy-na-gogue	ty-pi-cal	vī-fi-ble
Squin-nan-cy	Sy-ri-an	ty-ran-nize	vī-fi-on
fra-ti-on	T	V	vī-tri-ol
stig-ma-tize	Tar-pau-lin	Va-can-cy	ul-ti-mate
sti-mu-late	re-di-ous	va-cu-um	unc-ti-on
stē-nu-ous	tē-le-scope	vā-ga-bond	un-der-mine
stō-ma-cher	tem-po-rize	va-li-ant	u-ni-corn
stra-ta-gem	te-na-ble	vā-ni-ty	u-ni-form
straw-ber-ry	ter-ri-ble	va-ri-ance	u-ni-on
stru-di-ous	ter-ri-bly	va-ri-ous	u-ni-ty
stu-pi-fy	ter-ri-er	vā-ti-can	u-ni-verse
sub-mis-sive	ter-ti-an	ve-he-ment	un-fla-ble
sub-se-quent	tē-sta-ment	ven-di-ble	vō-lun-teer
sub-si-dy	tē-sta-tor	ve-ne-ry	u-su-age
sub-sti-tute	tē-sti-fy	ve-ni-al	u-su-al
sub-til-ty	teū-to-nick	vē-ni-son	u-se-rer
suc-ces-sor	the-o-rick	Ver-de-grease	u-su-ry
suf-fo-cate	the-ory	vē-ri-ty	u-ten-sils
suf-fra-gan	tī-tu-lar	vē-te-ran	W
sum-ma-ry	ro-bac-co	vice-ge-rent	Wed-nes-day
sup-pli-ant	ro-ge-ther	vī-ci-ous	wī-dow-er
sup-pli-cant	ro-le-rate	vic-tu-al	wil-der-ness
sur-feit-ing	trac-table	vī-gi-lant	Y
sur-ro-gate	tra-gi-cal	vīl-la-ny	Yē-ster-day
sur-sin-gle	tran-spa-rent	vī-li-fy	Yē-ster-night
or	trex-che-rous	vin-di-cate	Z
sur-cin-gle	trī-bu-nal	vin-dic-tive	Zo-di-ak
sy-ca-more	trī-ni-ty	vī-ne-gar	
sy-co-phant	trī-pi-al	vi-o-late	

Words of Four Syllables.

A	ac-com-mo-date	a-dul-te-rate
Ab-bre-vi-ate	a-cel-de-ma	a-dul-te-ry
a-bī-li-ty	a-cī-di-ty	af-fec-ti-on
a-bo-mi-nate	ad-mi-ni-ster	af-fi-da-vit
a-ca-de-my	ad-mis-si-on	af-fi-ni-ty
ac-cē-le-rate	ad-ver-ten-cy	af-flic-ti-on
ac-ces-sa-ry	D.ad-ver-tise-ment	a-gri-cul-ture
ac-cu-si-ble	a-du-lā-ti-on	a-gri-mo-ny
		ā-la-ba-ster

ă-la-ba-ſter
 ă-lă-cri-ty
 al-le-gi-ance
 al-le-go-ry
 al-lu-fi-on
 am-baſ-ſa-dor
 am-bi-gu-ous
 am-bi-ti-on
 a-mi-a-ble
 ă-mi-ca-ble
 am-phĭ-bi-ous
 ă-na-bap-tiſt
 a-nă-lo-gy
 a-nă-lo-giſm
 a-nă-ly-liſ
 ă-na-the-ma
 a-nă-to-mize
 a-nă-to-my
 an-ge-li-cal
 an-ni-bi-late
 an-nun-ci-ate
 an-ri-qua-ry
 an-ti-qui-ty
 an-ti-pa-thy
 an-ti-the-fiſ
 a-pŏ-ca-lyps
 a-pŏ-cri-phal
 a-pŏ-lo-gize
 a-po-lo-gy
 a-pŏ-ſta-cy
 a-pŏ-ſta-tize
 ă-pŏ-ſto-lick
 ap-pă-ri-tor
 ăp-pel-la-tive
 ap-pre-hen-five
 ap-pro-pin-quate
 ap-pro-pri-ate
 ap-pur-te-nance
 ar-bi-tra-ment
 ar-bi-tra-ry
 ar-bi-tra-tor
 a-rich-me-rick
 ar-ti-cu-late
 ar-til-le-ry.

ă-per-fi-on
 af-ſaf-fi-nate
 af-fi-du-ous
 af-fi-mu-late
 af-ſo-ci-ate
 af-ſump-ti-on
 a-ſtrŏ-lo-ger
 a-ſtro-lo-gy
 a-ſtro-no-mer
 a-ſtrŏ-no-my
 at-ten-ti-on
 at-tē-nu-ate
 au-da-ci-ous
 au-thŏ-ri-ty

B

Bar-ba-ri-an
 bar-bă-ri-ty
 bar-ri-ca-do
 be-a-ti-fy
 be-a-ti-tude
 be-ha-vi-our
 be-ne-fi-cente
 bē-ne-fac-tor
 be-nē-vo-lence
 be-nē-vo-lent
 bi-tu-mi-nous

C

Ca-lă-mi-ty
 ca-me-li-on
 ca-nŏ-ni-cal
 ca-pă-ci-ty
 ca-pi-tu-late
 ca-pri-ci-ous
 cap-ti-vi-ty
 că-tă-ſtro-phe
 că-te-chu-men
 ca-thŏ-li-can
 ca-thŏ-li-cal
 ca-ter-pil-lar
 ce-lē-bri-ty
 ce-le-ri-ty
 ce-le-ſti-al
 cen-ſo-ri-ous
 cen-tu-ri-on

ce-re-mo-ny
 cer-ti-fi-cate
 cel-ſa-ti-on
 chi-rur-ge-on
 chro-nŏ-lo-gy
 cir-cum-ſe-rence
 co-ac-ti-on
 co-ad-ju-tant
 co-ad-ju-tor
 col-lă-te-ral
 col-la-ri-on
 col-lec-ti-on
 col-le-gi-ate
 col-lu-fi-on
 com-bŭ-ſti-ble
 com-bŭ-ſti-on
 cŏ-me-di-an
 com-me-mo-rate
 com-miſ-la-ry
 com-miſ-fi-on
 com-mo-di-ous
 com-mo-di-ty
 com-mu-ni-cate
 com-mu-ni-on
 com-mu-ni-ty
 com-pă-ni-on
 com-paſ-fi-on
 com-pen-di-ous
 com-pen-di-um
 com-pen-ſable
 com-pe-ten-cy
 com-pe-ti-tor
 com-pla-cen-cy
 com-plec-ti-on
 com-pŏ-fi-tor
 com-pref-fi-on
 com-pre-hen-five
 com-pul-fi-on
 com-punc-ti-on
 com-pu-ta-ble
 con-că-vi-ty
 con-cep-ti-on
 con-clu-fi-on
 con-cu-piſcence

con-cuſ-

con-cul-si-on	de-coc-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous
con-di-ti-on	de-fec-ti-on	e-ja-cu-late
con-fa-bu-late	de-fi-ci-ent	e-jec-ti-on
con-fec-ti-on	de-ge-ne-rate	e-la-bo-rate
con-fe-de-rate	de-jec-ti-on	elec-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	de-lec-ta-ble	e-le-gan-cy
con-fu-si-on	de-li-be-rate	e-li-gi-ble
con-gra-tu-late	de-li-ca-cy	e-lu-si-on
con-gru-i-ty	de-li-ci-ous	e-ly-fi-um
con-junc-ti-on	de-li-ne-ate	e-ma-scu-late
con-li-flory	de-lu-si-on	e-mis-si-on
con-spi-cu-ous	de-mo-cra-cy	em-pha-ti-cal
con-spi-ra-cy	de-mo-ni-ack	en-co-mi-um
con-spi-ra-tor	de-pau-pe-rate	en-thu-si-asm
con-struc-ti-on	de-po-pu-late	e-nor-mi-ty
con-sump-ti-on	de-pres-si-on	e-pi-sco-pal
coh-ta-gi-on	de-ri-si-on	e-pi-to-mise
coh-ta-gi-ous	de-scrip-ti-on	e-qui-vo-cal
con-ta-mi-nate	de-ser-ti-on	e-qui-vo-cate
con-ten-ti-on	de-spi-ca-ble	e-ra-di-cate
con-ti-nen-cy	de-struc-ti-on	er-ro-ne-ous
con-trac-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on
con-eri-ti-on	dex-te-ri-ty	es-sen-ti-al
con-tro-ver-sy	di-a-go-nal	e-ter-ni-ty
con-tu-ma-cy	di-a-me-ter	e-the-ri-al
con-ve-ni-ent	di-a-pa-son	e-va-cu-ate
con-vic-ti-on	dis-fu-si-on	e-van-ge-list
con-vul-si-on	di-gres-si-on	e-va-po-rate
cor-de-li-er	di-men-ti-on	e-va-si-on
cor-po-re-al	di-mi-nu-tive	e-vic-ti-on
cor-pu-len-cy	dis-cul-si-on	e-vi-ta-ble
cor-rec-ti-on	dis-fec-ti-on	eu-pho-ni-ous
cor-ri-gi-ble	di-sen-ti-on	ex-al-pe-rate
cor-ro-borate	dis-fi-mu-late	ex-clu-si-on
cor-rup-ti-on	di-vi-si-on	ex-em-pla-ry
cos-mo-gra-phy	do-mi-ni-on	ex-em-pli-fy
cre-a-ti-on	dox-o-lo-gy	ex-emp-ti-on
cre-du-li-ty	E	ex-hi-le-rate
cu-pi-di-ty	E-bri-e-ty	ex-ö-ne-rate
D	es-se-mi-nate	ex-o-ra-ble
Dam-na-tion	es-fi-ca-cy	ex-or-bi-tant
de-bi-li-ty	es-fi-ci-ent	ex-pan-si-on
de-cen-ni-al	es-fi-gi-es	ex-pe-di-ent
de-cli-si-on	es-su-si-on	ex-pe-ri-ence

ex-pe-ri-ment
ex-po-si-tor
ex-pres-si-on
ex-pul-si-on
ex-tē-nu-ate
ex-te-ri-or
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-tac-ti-on
ex-trā-va-gant
ex-trē-mi-ty
ex-trin-si-cal
ex-u-be-rant
ex-ul-ce-rate

F

Fa-ci-li-ty
fal-la-ci-ous
fa-mi-li-ar
fan-tā-sti-cal
fa-sti-di-ous
fe-bru-a-ry
fe-rō-ci-ty
fer-ti-li-ty
fe-sti-vi-ty
fi-gu-ra-tive
fla-gi-ti-ous
for-mi-da-ble
fra-gi-li-ty
fru-i-ti-on

G

Gar-ru-li-ty
gram-mā-ti-cal

H

Ha-ber-da-sher
Ha-ber-ge-on
hal-le-lu-jah
har-mo-ni-ous
her-mā-phro-dite
he-te-ro-dox
hi-e-rar-chy
hō-spi-ra-ble
hu-mi-li-ty
hy-dro-gra-phy
hy-drō-pi-cal
hy-per-bole

hy-pō-cri-sy
hy-po-the-sis

I

Jā-ni-za-ty
i-den-ti-ty
ig-no-mi-ny
il-li-te-rate
il-lu-mi-nate
il-lu-stri-ous
im-mā-cu-late
im-me-di-ate
im-mer-si-on
im-mū-ni-ty
im-mu-ta-ble
im-par-ti-al
im-pē-di-ment
im-pe-ri-ous
im-per-ti-ment
im-pē-tu-ous
im-pla-ca-ble
im-por-tu-nate

im-pō-ve-rish
im-pres-si-on
im-pu-ni-ty
in-ces-sant-ly
in-ci-si-on
in-con-gru-ous
in-cor-po-rate
in-dē-fi-nite
in-de-li-ble
in-dem-ni-fy
in-dem-ni-ty
in-ef-fa-ble
in-fec-ti-ous
in-fe-ri-our
in-ge-ni-ous
i-ni-qui-ty
i-ni-ti-ate
in-junc-ti-on
in-ju-ri-ous
in-scrip-ti-on
in-scru-ta-ble
in-si-nu-ate
in-spec-ti-on

H

in-struc-ti-on
in-tē-gri-ty
in-tel-li-gance
in-ten-ti-on
in-ter-ces-sor
in-te-ri-our
in-ter-lo-per
in-va-si-on
in-ven-ti-on
in-ven-to-ry
in-vē-te-rate
in-vi-o-late
in-vi-si-ble
i-rō-ni-cal
ir-rē-gu-lar
ir-rē-ve-rent
ir-rupti-on
ju-di-ca-ture
ju-di-ci-al
ju-dī-ci-ous

L

La-bo-ri-ous
lā-pi-da-ry
la-sci-vi-ous
le-ger-de-main
le-gi-sla-tive
le-gi-ti-mate
le-vi-a-than
li-bi-di-nous
li-cen-ti-ate
li-cen-ti-ous
le-vi-ti-cal
lieu-tē-nan-cy
li-ti-gi-ous
lux-u-ri-ous

M

Ma-gi-ci-an
māg-ni-fi-cence
mā-le-fac-tor
ma-le-vo-lent
ma-li-ci-ous
ma-se-ri-al
mā-the-ma-ticks
ma-tri-cu-late

mā-tri-

mā-tri-mo-ny
ma-tu-ri-ty
mē-lan-cho-ly
mē-lo-di-ous
mē-mo-ra-ble
mē-mo-ri-al
mer-ce-na-ry
me-rī-di-an
mē-ta-mor-phose
me-trō-po-lis
mī-li-ta-ry
mī-lī-ti-a
mo-nā-ste-ry
mu-ni-fi-cence
mu-si-ci-an

N

Nar-ra-ti-on
na-ti-vi-ty
na-vi-ga-ble
ne-ces-si-ty
ne-cro-man-cy
no-bi-li-ty
no-to-ri-ous

O

O-be-di-ence
ob-jec-ti-on
ōb-la-ti-on
ōb-li-te-rate
ō-bli-vi-on
ob-nox-i-ous
ob-struc-ti-on
oc-ca-si-on
oc-cur-ren-ces
ce-cō-no-my
of-fi-ci-ous
o-lym-pi-ad
om-ni-po-tent
om-ni-pre-sent
om-ni-sci-ent
o-pi-ni-on
op-pres-si-on
op-pro-bri-ous
o-ra-ti-on
or-di-na-ry

o-ri-gi-nal
out-ra-ge-ous

P

Pa-nē-gy-rick
par-ti-cu-lar
par-ti-ti-on
pa-the-ti-cal
pa-tri-mo-ny
pa-vi-li-on
pe-cu-li-ar
pe-nu-ri-ous
per-cus-si-on
per-di-ti-on
pe-rem-p-to-ry
per-fec-ti-on
per-fi-di-ous
per-ni-ci-ous
per-pe-tu-al
per-spi-cu-ous
per-sua-si-on
pe-ti-ti-on
phi-lac-te-ry
phi-lō-so-pher
phi-lō-so-phy
Phle-bō-to-my
Phy-si-ti-an
Pol-lu-ti-on
po-ly-ga-my
Pos-sel-si-on
Po-si-ti-on
Pō-ste-ri-ty
Po-sti-li-on
Po-ten-ti-al
Pre-ci-pi-tate
Pre-de-ces-sor
Pre-dē-sti-nate
Pre-dic-ti-on
Pre-dō-mi-nate
Pre-pa-ra-tive
Pre-be-mi-nence
Pre-pō-ste-rous
Pre-ro-ga-tive
Pres-by-ter-ry
Pre-scrip-ti-on

pre-sump-ti-on
pro-di-gi-ous
pro-gres-si-on
pro-por-ti-on
pro-pri-e-ty
pro-vi-si-on
pro-vin-ci-al
punc-ti-li-o
pur-ga-ti-on
pur-ga-to-ry

Q

Qua-ter-ni-ar
quo-ti-di-an

R

Ra-ti-o-nal
re-bel-li-on
re-cep-ta-cle
re-cep-ti-on
re-ci-pro-cal
re-din-to-grate
re-flec-ti-on
re-frac-to-ry
re-jec-ti-on
re-i-te-rate
re-la-ti-on
re-li-gi-on
re-luc-tan-cy
re-mis-si-on
re-per-cus-sive
re-spon-si-ble
re-sto-ra-tive
re-stric-ti-on
re-tā-li-ate
re-ten-ti-on
rhe-tō-ri-cal
ri-di-cu-lous

S

Sa-cer-do-tal
sa-ga-ci-ty
sa-la-man-der
sal-va-ti-on
san-cu-a-ry
sa-ti-e-ty
se-cre-ra-ry

se-cu-ri-ty

Words of Four Syllables.

55

se-cu-ri-ty	sum-ma-ri-ly	tri-en-ni-al
se-di-ti-on	sta-bi-li-ty	tu-ty-ti-on
se-ra-gli-o	su-do-ri-fique	tur-bu-len-cy
se-vē ri-ty	or	V
si-mi-li-tude	su-do-ri-fick	Va-ca-ti-on
fin-cē-ri-ty	su-per-flu-ous	va-cu-i-ty
so-bri-e-ty	su-per-la-tive	u-bi-qui-ty
so-ci-a-ble	su-pre-ma-cy	ve-ge-ta-ble
so-ci-e-ty	sy-nō-ni-mous	ve-ge-ta-tive
so-li-ta-ry	sy-nō-ni-my	vē-ne-ra-ble
spē-cu-la-ti-on	T	vē-ne-re-al
stīran-gu-ri-an	Tā-ber-na-cle	ve-rā-ci-ty
sub-jec-ti-on	tau-tō-lo-gy	ver-mi-li-on
sub-mis-si-on	ter-re-stri-al	vex-a-ti-on
sub-scrip-ti-on	tē-sti-mo-ny	vi-cis-si-tude
sub-fer-vi-ent	tō-le-ra-ble	vī-gi-lan-cy
sub-stan-ti-al	tra-dī-ti-on	vi-tu-pe-rate
sub-strac-ti-on	tran-qui-li-ty	vi-va-ci-ty
sub-trac-ti-on	trans-gres-si-on	vo-lup-tu-ous
sub-ver-si-on	tran-si-to-ry	vo-ca-ti-on
suc-ces-si-on	tran-sla-ti-on	vō-lun-ta-ry
suf-fi-ci-ent	tri-bu-ta-ry	ux-o-ri-ous

Words of Five Syllables.

A	an-no-ta-ti-on	cā-sti-ga-ti-on
Ab-di-ca-ti-on	a-pho-ri-sti-cal	cē-le-bra-ti-on
a-bō-mi-na-ble	a-pō-the-ca-ry	cē-re-mo-ni-al
ā-ca-dē-mi-cal	ap-pa-ri-ti-on	cir-cu-la-ti-on
ac-qui-fi-ti-on	ap-pel-la-ti-on	cir-cum-scrip-ti-on
ad-mī-ni-strā-tor	ap-pre-hen-si-on	cir-cum-spec-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	ap-pro-ba-ti-on	co-el-sen-ti-al
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	a-ri-stō-cra-cy	col-lo-ca-ti-on
a-dō-ra-ti-on	af-fi-du-i-ty	com-bi-na-ti-on
a-du-la-ti-on	a-stro-lō-gi-cal	com-mi-na-ti-on
af-fa-bi-li-ty	a-va-ri-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-ca-ble
af-fec-ta-ti-on	aux-i-li-a-ry	com-pe-ti-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	B	com-pre-hen-si-ble
al-le-gō-ri-cal	Be-a-ti-fi-cal	com-pre-hen-si-on
am-bi-gu-i-ty	bē-ne-dic-ti-on	con-de-scen-ti-on
am-mu-ni-ti-on	bē-ne-fi-ci-al	con-fe-de-ra-cy
a-na-the-ma-tize	hole-ar-mo-ni-ack	con-sla-gra-ti-on
a-ni-mō-fi-ty	C	con-su-ta-ti-on
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	Ca-pa-bi-li-ty	con-gre-ga-ti-on
	H 2	con-ju-

con-ju-ga-ti-on
con-se-ra-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on
con-spi-ra-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on
con-sti-tu-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-trib-u-ta-ry
con-trib-u-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous
con-tu-me-li-ous
con-ve-ni-en-cy
con-stel-la-ti-on
cō-pu-la-ti-on
cō-ro-na-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
cor-re-spon-den-cy

D

Dē-di-ca-ti-on
de-cla-ma-ti-on
de-cla-ra-ti-on
de-fa-ma-ti-on
de-fi-ni-ti-on
de-hor-ta-ti-on
de-mo-cra-ti-cal
de-mon-sira-ti-on
de-no-ta-ti-on
de-po-si-ti-on
de-pre-da-ti-on
de-pri-va-ti-on
de-pu-ta-ti-on
dē-ri-va-ti-on
de-spē-ra-ti-on
de-vā-sta-ti-on
di-a-bō-li-cal
dic-ti-o-na-ry
dis-si-pa-ti-on
dis-so-lu-ti-on
dī-strī-bu-ti-on
di-vi-na-ti-on
dō-mi-na-ti-on

E

Ec-cle-si-ā-stick

e-du-ca-ti-on
ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
ef-fi-ci-en-cy
ē-lo-cu-ti-on
ē-mu-la-ti-on
ē-nig-ma-ti-cal
en-thu-si-ā-stick
e-pi-dē-mi-cal
e-qua-ni-mi-ty
e-gui-noc-ti-al
e-ru-di-ti-on
ē-sti-ma-ti-on
e-ti-mō-lo-gy
e-van-gē-li-cal
ex-e-cra-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-ha-la-ti-on
ex-hi-bi-ti-on
ex-pe-dī-ti-on
ex-pi-a-ti-on
ex-pi-ra-ti-on
ex-pla-na-ti-on
ex-po-si-ti-on
ex-u-bē-ran-cy

F

Fer-men-ta-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on

G

Ge-ne-ā-lo-gy
gē-ne-ra-ti-on
gē-ne-rō-li-ty

H

Hā-bi-ta-ti-on
he-fi-ra-ti-on
ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
hy-per-bō-li-cal
hy-po-cry-si-cal

I

Im-be-ci-li-ty
ī-mi-ta-ti-on
im-po-si-ti-on
in-car-na-ti-on
in-cen-di-a-ry
in-cli-na-ti-on

in-con-ti-nen-cy
in-di-vi-du-al
in-qui-si-ti-on
in-spi-ra-ti-on
in-si-tu-ti-on
in-su-pe-ra-ble
in-sur-rec-ti-on
in-ter-ces-si-on
in-tro-duc-ti-on
in-vi-ta-ti-on
ir-rē-pa-ra-ble
ir-re-vo-cable
ju-di-ca-to-ry
ju-ris-dic-ti-on

L

Le-gi-ti-ma-cy
lī-be-rā-li-ty
lī-mi-ta-ti-on

M

Ma-gi-ste-ri-al
māg-na-ni-mi-ty
mā-the-mā-ti-cal
mē-di-ta-ti-on
me-di-ō-cri-ty
me-tro-po-li-tan
mō-de-ra-ti-on
mul-ti-pli-ci-ty
mu-ta-bi-li-ty

N

Nā-vi-ga-ti-on
nu-mē-ra-ti-on

O

ō-bli-ga-ti-on
ōb-ser-va-ti-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on
o-do-ri-fe-rous
om-ni-po-ten-cy
om-ni-sci-en-cy
ō-pe-ra-ti-on
op-por-tu-ni-ty
op-po-si-ti-on
or-di-na-ti-on
o-sten-ta-ti-on

pe-cu-

Words of Five Syllables.

53

P	pu-sil-lā-ni-mous	sa-lu-ta-ti-on
Pe-cu-ni-a-ry	Q	sa-tis-fac-ti-on
per-pen-dī-cu-lar	Quin-tes-sen-ti-al	se-pa-ra-ti-on
per-pe-tu-i-ty	R	si-tu-a-ti-on
per-se-cu-ti-on	Re-for-ma-ti-on	spē-cu-la-ti-on
per-spi-cu-i-ty	re-lax-a-ti-on	su-per-fi-ci-al
per-tur-ba-ti-on	re-no-va-ti-on	su-per-scrip-ti-on
pē-sti-len-ti-al	re-pō-si-to-ry	su-per-sti-ti-on
pos-si-bi-li-ty	re-pre-hen-si-on	sup-pli-ca-ti-on
prē-pa-ra-ti-on	re-pu-ta-ti-on	sur-rep-ti-ti-ous
pre-ser-va-ti-on	re-ser-va-ti-on	T
prē-si-den-ti-al	rē-so-lu-ti-on	Te-sti-mo-ni-al
prō-cla-ma-ti-on	re-stau-ra-ti-on	tō-le-ra-ti-on
pro-hi-bi-ti-on	re-sur-rec-ti-on	tri-bu-la-ti-on
pro-ro-ga-ti-on	re-tri-bu-ti-on	V
prō-vi-den-ti-al	re-ve-la-ti-on	Ve-ne-ra-ti-on
or	re-vo-lu-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
prē-vi-den-ci-al	S	u-ni-for-mi-ty
pūb-li-ca-ti-on	Sa-cri-le-gi-ous	u-ni-ver-si-ty

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

A	com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
Ab-bre-vi-a-ti-on	con-fa-bu-la-ti-on
a-bō-mi-na-ti-on	con-fec-ti-o-na-ry
ab-re-nun-ci-a-ti-on	con-fi-de-ra-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	con-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on	con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
all-suf-fi-ci-en-cy	cor-rō-bo-ra-ti-on
an-ni-hi-la-ti-on	D
a-pho-rī-sti-cally	De-gē-ne-ra-ti-on
a-po-ca-lyp-ti-cal	de-lī-ne-a-ti-on
ar-chi-e-pis-co-pal	de-nō-mi-na-ti-on
a-ri-sto-cra-ti-cal	de-nun-ci-a-ti-on
as-se-ve-ra-ti-on	de-pō-pu-la-ti-on
as-so-ci-a-ti-on	de-ser-mi-na-ti-on
B	di-a-ca-thō-li-con
Be-a-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	di-lā-pi-da-ti-on
C	dis-si-mu-la-ti-on
Ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on	E
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	Ec-cle-si-a-sti-cal
cir-cum-val-la-ti-on	e-di-fi-ca-ti-on
com-mē-mo-ra-ti-on	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
com-mēn-su-ra-ti-on	e-le-mō-sy-na-ry

e-māf-co

e-mil-cu-la-ti-on
 en-thu-si-a-sti-cal
 e-gui-vo-ca-ti-on
 e-ty-mo-lô-gi-cal
 e-vâ-cu-a-ti-on
 ex-â-mi-na-ti-on
 ex-â-pe-ra-ti-on
 ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
 ex-pô-stu-la-ti-on
 ex-tê-nu-a-ti-on
 ex-tra-or-di-na-ry

F

For-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

G

Ge-ne-a-lô-gi-cal
 glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
 grâ-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

H

Hê-te-ro-ge-ne-ous
 hu-mâ-li-a-ti-on

I

Il-le-gi-ti-ma-cy
 i-mâ-gi-na-ti-on
 im-mâ-cu-la-ti-on
 in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble
 in-fal-li-bi-li-ty
 in-se-pa-ra-ti-on
 in-fi-nu-a-ti-on
 in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on
 in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on

M

Mâ-the-ma-ti-ci-an
 mē-di-ter-ra-ne-an
 mô-di-fi-ca-ti-on

mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 mul-ti-pli-ca-ti-on
 N
 Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on

O

O-be-di-en-ti-al

P

Pâ-ci-fi-ca-ti-on
 pre-de-sti-na-ti-on
 pro-cra-sti-na-ti-on
 pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on
 pro-pi-ti-a-ti-on
 pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
 pu-sil-lâ-ni-mi-ty

Q

Quâ-li-fi-ca-ti-on

R

Râ-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on
 re-gē-ne-ra-ti-on
 re-nun-ci-a-ti-on
 re-pre-sen-ta-ti-on
 re-â-li-a-ti-on

S

Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
 so-lem-ni-za-ti-on
 su-per-nu-me-ra-ry

T

Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on
 tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on

U

Un-cir-cum-ci-fi-on
 un-con-sci-o-na-ble

Proper Names of One Syllable.

A	Ar	C	D	F	Gog
Al	Arđ	Cain	Dan	France	Grace
Ain	B	Charles	Dreux	G	Greece
Aix	Bel	Cis, or	E	Gad	H
Alice	Blanch	Kish	Er	Gath	Hague
Ann	Buz	Creet	Eve	George	Hem

Heth

Proper Names of One Syllable.

57

Heth	L	Meuse	Phut	Shem	Ur
Hugh	Lisse	Montz	R	Sheth	Uz
I	Lot	N	Ralph	Shur	W
ah	Lud	Nile	Reu	Spain	Wales
ames	Luke	Nod	Rhodes	T	Wells
oan	Luz	Nun	Rhine	Thames	Wilts
ob	M	O	Rome	Thebes	Y
ohn	Mark	Og	Ruth	Trent	York
oyce	Mars	P	S	Troy	Z
ude	Maud	Pan	Saul	Tweed	Zif
ane	Mentz	Paul	Seth	U	Zin
					Zur

Proper Names of Two Syllables.

A	Bil-dad	De-mas	G
A-ron	Bil-hah	Di-nah	Ga-za
A-bel	Bo-as	Dor-cas	Ge-ber
Ab-ner	Boz-rah	E	Ger-shom
A-chor	C	E-ber	Ge-zer
A-dam	Ca-ath	E-den	Gil-gal
A-gag	Cai-phas	Ed-mond	Go-mer
A-gar	Ca-leb	E-dom	Go-shen
A-hab	Car-mel	Ed-ward	H
A-haz	Ce-dron	E-gypt	Ha-dad
Am-non	or	E-kron	Ha-gar
A-mos	Ke-dron	El-dad	Ha-mon
A-nak	Ce-phas	El-len	Ha-mos
An-drew	Ce-sar	E-noch	He-ber
An-nas	Che-rub	E-nos	Hen-ry
A-ram	Clé-ment	E-phron	Her-mon
Ar-non	Cor-ban	E-lau	He-rod
A-sa	Coz-bi	El-rom	Hin-nom
Ash-dod	Cu-shan	Es-ther	Hoph-ni
A-shur	Cu-shi	Ez-ra	Mo-reb
A-thens	Cy-prus	Ez-rom	Hum-phrey
B	Cy-rene	F	Hu-shai
Ba-al	Cy-rus	Fal-mouth	Hu-shim
Ba-laam	D	Fe-liz	Hu-zorh
Ba-lak	Da-gon	Fen-wick	I
Ba-rak	Da-shan	Fé-stus	Ja-bel
Ba-ruch	Da-than	Fran-ces	Jab-bok
Ba-shan	Da-vid	Fran-cis	Ja-bin
Be-thel	Del-phos		Ja-cob

Ja-el

Ja-el	Laurence	Nim-rod	Sal-mon
Jai-rus	Le-ah, Let-tice	No-ah	Samp-son
Ja-phet	Le-vi	O	Sa-rah
Ja-lou	Lew-is	O-bed	Sha-drach
Je-hu	Lib-ni	Om-ri	Shal-lum
Je-hud	Lon-don	O-nan	Shit-tim
Jef-fe	Ly-fra	O-phir	Si-mon
Je-thro	M	O-reb	Si-nai
Jo-ab	Ma-dan	Or-nan	Sö-dom
Jo-asu	Ma-chir	Or-pha	Ste-phen
Jo-bab	Ma-gog	Oz-ni	Suc-coth
Jo-el	Mar-tha	P	T
Jok-tan	Ma-ry	Pe-leg	Ta-ber
Jo-nah	Mat-than	Pe-ter	Tha-mar
Jo-nas	Mat-that	Pha-rez	Tho-mas
Jo-sephi	Mat-thew	Phi-lip	Ti-tus
Jo-tham	Me-sech	Q	To-bit
I-laac	Mi-cah	Quin-tin	To-phaz
Ju-bal	Mil-cah	R	To-phet
Ju-das	Mo-ab	Ra-chab	Tu-bal
Ju-dith	Mo-lech	Ra-chel	Ty-rus
Jü-flus	Mo-fes	Ra-math	V
K	N	Ra-moth	Vash-ti
Ka-defh	Na-bal	Reu-ben	Uz-zah
Ke-dar	Na-both	Ri-chard	Z
Ke-defh	Na-dab	Rim-mon	Za-dok
Ki-son	Na-chor	Riz-pah	Zal-mon
Kit-tim	Na-hor	Rö-bert	Ze-red
L	Na-hum	Ru-fus	Zil-pah
La-ban	Na-than	S	Zim-ri
La-chish	Ne-bat	Sa-dot	Zip-por
La-mech	Ne-cho	Sa-lem	Zo-phar

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

A	Ab-so-lom	A-ma-fa
A-bi-ga	A-chai-a	A-qui-la
A-bi-gail	A-dul-lam	Augu-stus
A-bi-hu	A-dü-mah	B
A-bi-lene	A-grip-pa	Bar-rab-bas
A-bi-ram	A-hi-jah	Bar-na-bas
A-bi-shai	A-hi-tub	Bar-sa-bas
A-bi-ud	Al-mo-dab	Bar-zil-lai
A-bra-ham	A-ma-leck	

Ben-ha-dad

Ben-ha-dad	Je-ho-ram	Naph-tha-li
Ben-ja-min	Je-ho-vah	Nā-za-rene
Bē-tha-ny	Jē-ze-bel	Nī-cho-las
Beth-she-ba	Jo-a-chim	Nī-ne-veh
Be-thu-el	Jō-na-dab	O
C	Jō-na-than	O-zi-as
Cal-de-a	Jō-sa-phat	P
Clau-di-us	Jo-si-as	Pe-nu-el
Cle-o-phas	Jō-shu-a	Per-ga-mos
D	Ish-mu-el	Pha-nu-el
Dā-ni-el	If-ra-el	Phē-noi-fa
Dā-li-ah	If-sa-char	Phī-le-mon
Da-ri-us	I-ta-ly	Phi-le-tus
Dē-bo-rah	Ju-de-a	Phi-ne-as
Di-a-na	Jū-li-us	Phry-gi-a
Di-dy-mus	Ju-pi-ter	Pon-ti-us
E	K	Pō-ti-pher
E-li-ab	Kad-mi-el	Pri-scil-la
E-li-ah	Ka-the-rine	R
E-li-as	or	Ra-a-mah
E-li-hu	Ca-the-rine	Rad-she-kah
E-li-jah	Ke-mu-el	Re-bē-kah
El-ka-nah	Ke-tu-rah	Ro-bo-am
El-mo-dam	L	S
Em-ma-us	Le-ba-non	Sā-mu-el
E-rā-smus	Lu-ci-us	Sap-phi-rah
E-rā-ftus	Ly-di-a	Sa-rep-ta
E-sai-as	Ly-fi-as	Shi-mē-i
G	M	Sī-me-on
Ga-bri-el	Mach-pe-lah	Sī-se-ra
Ge-ha-zi	Mā-la-chi	Sō-lo-mon
Gī-be-ah	Ma-naf-seh	Su-san-na
Gī-de-on	Mar-ga-ret	Syl-va-nus
Gī-le ad	Mar-ge-ry	Syl-ve-ster
Grē-go-ry	Mat-thi-as	T
H	Mel-chi-ah	Tā-bi-tha
Ha-bak-kuk	Me-ra-ri	Thad-de-us
Ha-vi-lah	Mi-chai-ah	Ti-mo-thy
Ha-za-el	Mi-ra-im	To-bi-ah
Hil-ki-ah	Mor-de-cai	Ty-chi-cus
Ho-san-na	N	U
Ho-se-a	Na-a-man	U-ri-el
I	Na-a-shon	U-ri-ah
I-cha-bed	Na-o-mi	Uz-zi-ah

Proper Names of Four Syllables.

W	Zab-di-el	Ze-be-dec
Wil-li-am	Za-bi-na	Ze-bi-na
Win-ni-fred	Za-cha-ry	Ze-bo-im
X	Za-che-us	Ze-bu-la
Xe-no-phon	Zal-mu-na	Ze-bu-lum
Z	Za-re-phath	Zip-po-rah

Proper Names of Four Syllables.

A	E-li-za-beth	M
A-bed-ne-go	Em-ma-nu-el	Ma-thu-se-lah
A-bi-a-thar	E-ze-ki-el	Mat-ta-thi-as
A-bi-e-zer	F	Me-he-ta-bel
A-bi-me-lech	Fe-li-ci-a	Me-phy-bo-sheth
A-bi-na-dab	For-tu-na-tus	Mer-cu-ri-us
A-bi-no-am	G	N
A-chi-to-pher	Gal-la-ti-a	Na-tha-ni-el
A-dö-ni-jah	Ga-ma-li-el	Ne-o-po-lis
A-lex-an-der	Ge-ne-sa-ret	Ne-he-mi-ah
A-ma-ri-ah	H	Ni-co-de-mus
A-ma-si-ah	Ha-cha-li-ah	Ni-cö-pö-lis
A-mi-na-dab	Ha-da-ze-zer	O
A-na-ni-as	He-ro-di-us	O-ba-di-ah
Ar-tax-er-x-es	He-ze-ki-as	O-tha-li-ah
A-tha-li-ah	I	O-ne-si-mus
A-za-ri-ah	I-co-ni-um	P
A	I-du-me-a	Pam-phy-li-a
Ba-ra-chi-ah	Je-cho-ni-ah	Phe-ni-ci-a
Bar-thö-lo-mew	Je-hoi-a-dah	Phi-li-sti-a
Bar-ti-me-us	Je-hoi-a-kim	Pi-ha-ri-roth
Bel-te-shaz-zar	Je-hö-na-dab	Pö-ti-phe-rah
C	Je-hö-sa-phat	R
Ce-fa-re-a	Je-re-mi-ah	Ra-a-mi-ah
Ci-li-ci-a	Je-ro-bo-am	Re-ho-bo-am
Cor-ne-li-us	Je-ru-sa-lem	S
Cy-re-ni-us	Il-ly-ri-cum	Sa-la-thi-el
D	I-tu-re-a	Sen-nä-che-rib
Dal-ma-ti-a	K	Shal-ma-ne-zar
De-ca-po-lis	Ke-he-la-than	Shë-be-ni-ah
De-me-tris	Kir-ja-tha-rim	Shë-cha-ni-ah
E	L	Si-li-ci-a
E-le-a-zar	Le-vi-a-than	T
E-li-a-chim	Ly-fa-ni-as	The-o-do-rus
E-li-me-lech		The-ö-phi-lus

Thy-a-ti-ra

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables. 61

Thy-a-ti-ra	Vic-to-ri-a	Ze-cha-ri-ah
Ti-mo-the-as	Vi-til-li-us	Ze-de-ki-ah
Ty-be-ri-as	Z	Ze-pha-ni-ah
V	Za-a-na-im	Ze-re-da-tha
Vē-spa-si-an	Ze-ba-di-ah	Zo-ro-ba-bel

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

A-bel-mi-zra-im	M
A-dō-ni-be-zek	Mā-ce-do-ni-a
A-dō-ni-ze-dek	Ma-her-sha-lal-bash-baz
A-ha-su-e-rus	Me-she-ra-be-el
Al-mon-dī-bla-cha-im	Mē-so-po-ta-mi-a
A-pol-lo-ni-ah	N
A-ri-mi-the-a	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
C	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
Che-der-la-o-mer	O
D	O-ne-si-po-rus
Deu-te-ro-no-my	P
Dy-o-ni-si-us	Phi-la-del-phi-a
E	R
E-pā-phro-di-tus	Ri-zan-til-lip put
E-thi-o-pi-a	S
H	Sha-a-la-bi-a
He-li-ō-po-lis	She-a-ri-a-thub
L	T
La-o-di-ce-a	Thes-sa-lō-ni-ca
Ly-ca-o-ni-a	To-ba-do-ni-jah

An Alphabetical Collection of Monosyllables, that agree (somewhat) in sound, but differ in sense and spelling.

A	Awl, for Shoemakers
Ace, signifying one	Hall, or great House
Ass, the Name of a Creature	And it came to pass
Acts, or Deeds	Hand of a Man
Ax, to hew Timber with	Ant, or a Pismire
Ail, or Pain	Aunt, Parent's Sister
Ale, to drink	Ark, that Noah made
Air, or the Sky	Heark, for hear ye
Are, you glad?	Arm, joyning to the Shoulder
All, or every	Harm, or hurt

Art thou wise in
Heart?

Hart, or Stag.

Ash-tree

Hafh, a Dish of Meat

Halh, or cross

At that place I'll buy a

Hat, for my Head.

Awe, or dread

Haw, Thorn-tree

Ay, or yea

Aye, or ever

Ah, in Laughter,

B

Back, Part of the Body

Bake the Dough

Bale of Silk

Bail a Man from Prison

Baal, an Idol

Ball, to play with

Bawl, to cry aloud

Be of good Courage

Bee-hive

Bear, or carry

Bare, or naked

Baies on a Bay-tree

Baize, a sort of Cloth

Base, or wicked

Bass-Viol

Beast, or Creature

Best is cheapest

Beer to drink

Bier, to carry a Corpse on

By'r leave

Bile, or Blain

Boyl that Meat

Bitter as Wormwood

Bittour, or Bittourn, the name
of a Bird

Blew, the Wind blew

Blue, a Colour

Boar in the Forest

Bore a hole

Boor a Country Man

Board, or Table

Bird that flies

Boul for Nine-Pins

Bowl to hold Water

Bows or bends

Boughs of a Tree

Bouze, or quaff

Brack, or a Rent-

Brake it in pieces

Bread to eat

Bred, or Educated

Bruit, or Report

Brute-beast

Book to read

Buck and Doe

Boy, or Man-child

Buoy in the Nore

Buy me that Fowl

By you I stand

C

Cage for a Bird

Gage that Vessel

Call him hither

Caul above the Liver

Cawl for a Head-dress

Can you write

Kan, a Vessel to carry drink in

Cane to walk with

Cain, the name of a Man

Cap for the Head

Cape for a Coat

Car'd, or did care

Card to play with

Cease from Evil

Seas, or great Waters

Seize that Man for Debt

Chair to sit in

Cheer, or Food

Chare, or small Business

Chas'd, or did chase

Chast, or modest

Chews, or he doth Chew

Choose that thing for me.

Chin, part of the Face
 Chine of Pork
 Clark, a Church-Officer
 Clerk, or Clergy-Man
 Clause, or a Sentence
 Claws of a Bird
 Close, or shut it up
 Cloaths to wear
 Clock strikes
 Cluck like a Hen
 Cloak, a top Garment
 Coat to wear
 Colt, a Horse-Colt
 Quote an Author
 Cool, or cold
 Coal to burn
 Could you learn?
 Cud, the Cow chews her Cud
 Coarse-cloth
 Course, the Water-course
 Curse and Swear not,
 Crap your Hedge
 Crop your Corn
 Crape-coat
 Cuff for a Sleeve
 Cough, when you have a Cold
 Cur, a Dog so call'd
 Cure that Distemper

D

Dace, a sort of Fish
 Days in a Week
 Dab, or strike
 Dam, the Wate-course
 Damn, condemn
 Dame, or Lady
 Dear, or great price
 Deer, or Stag
 Dire, or cruel
 Deep in Water
 Diep, a Town's name in *France*
 Do good to all
 Doe, Rabbit
 Dough to kneed
 Dove a pidgeon

Duck and a Drake
 Duke of *Ormond*
 Doun-bed
 Down the Hill
 Dun-Horse
 Done, or finished
 Drought, or very dry
 Draught, for Horses to draw
 Due, or debt
 Dew, or small Rain
 Jew, or Heathen
 Durst you eat that
 Dust on the Earth?

E

Ear of Corn
 E're long
 Year, or twelve Months
 Earn, Wages
 Hern, a Bird so call'd
 Earth, or the Ground
 Hearth, or the Fire-hearth
 Eight in number
 Height, a-loft
 Else, or otherwise
 Ells in Cloth-measure
 Eel, (see under the Letter H)
 Eyes in the Head
 Ice, congeal'd Water
 I my self

Eye, to see with

F

Fain, or earnestly
 Feign, or counterfeit
 Fan for a Woman
 Fair complexion
 Far off
 Fair, a Market
 Falls, or he doth fall
 False, or erroneous
 Fence with a Sword
 Pens, Warry-ground
 Fey'd, or cleans'd the Pit
 Feit, a notable act
 File to work with

Foil, or overthrow	Gauls, a sort of people
Find a Purse	Gay, or Gallant
Fiend of Hell	Guy, Earl of Warwick
Fir-tree	Grace of God
Fur, or Rabbits-skin	Grass in a Meadow
Fire to heat with	Graze like Oxen
Firm Ground	Greace, the Fat of Beasts
Form, or shape	Greet, or Sand
Fourm to sit upon	Greek-Language
Foorm, or Poorme, a Hare's Seat	Great Men
Farm that Estate	Groan, as a sick Person
Flank, or Belly	Grown, or waxen great
Flanque, the side of an Army	Guest, or aim
Flakes, thin broad pieces	Guest to a Publick-house
Flax to spin	Guilt, or blame
Flay a dead Horse	Gilt with Gold
Flea and a Louse	Go'st or do'st go
Flee, as a Bird,	Ghost, or Spirit
Flote, or Flood	H
Flute, a Musical Instrument	Hard, or difficult
Floor of Wood	Heard, or did hear
Floue, or Meal	Hair on the Head
Flower in a Garden	Hare to hunt
Fleam to let Blood with	Heir to an Estate
Phlegm, a cold watry Humour	Hale or pluck
Fought, or did Fight	Hail-stones
Fault, or Trespafs	Hay, a sort of Fodder
Foal of a Mare	Haie, to catch Rabbits with
Fool, an Idiot	Hake and Spit
Foul, or dirty	Hawk, a Bird so call'd
Fowl that flies	Hath, or he has
Forth, or abroad	Heath, or barren Ground
Fourth day of the Month	Here, in this Place
Friez, or Napt Cloth	Hear me speak
Freeze with with Frost	Heal a Wound
Frees, or doth free	Heel, belonging to the Foot
Phrase, or Sentence	He'll, for he will
Froiz made in a Pan	Eel, a Fish so call'd,
Frys, or doth fry	Her or she
Furs, as of Hare-skins	Err, or do amiss
Furze, a prickly Bush.	His, belonging to him
G	Hiss, like a Snake
Galls in the Bodies of Crea- tures	Hose for for the Legs
	Whose, or of whom
	Hoarse

Hoarse with a Cold
Hence, depart
Hens that lays Eggs
Whom, or what
Home, Place of abode
Hour of the Day
Our School
Howl like a Dog
Owl, a Bird so call'd
Hurl, or sling
Hull, a Town's Name
Hul, or Husk
Him, I told him
Hymn, a Divine Song.

I

Ides of a Month
Hides of Beasts
Joyce, a Woman's Name
Joys, or Pleasures
Jews, or Heathens
Juice of an Apple
Dues, or Debts
Dews, or it doth dew
In this place
Inn, a Publick-House
I'll, for I will
Oil of Worm-seed
Isle, or Island

K

Keel of a Ship
Kill, or destroy
Kiln, to dry Malt in
Kind Man
Kine, or Cows
Keen, or sharp
Kin, or Kindred
Kiss, or salute
Kish, the Father of *Saul*

L

Lace for a Cap
Lash for a Whip
Lass, or Girl
Lack, or want
Lake of Water

Leak, the ship did leak
Laid, or did lie down
Lade with a Ladle
Lamb, a young Sheep
Lamm, or to heat one
Lame with a Wound
Lance that Wound
Launch into the Water
Lane, a narrow Passage
Lain me down to sleep
Laud, or Praise
Law'd, or did law
Law, as Statute-Law
Laugh with Mirth
Leaf of a Book
Leave me some Money
League, or Friendship
Leg, a part of a Man
Lease of a House
Leash of Grey-hounds
Less, or little
Lick, the Dust
Like, or resemble
Limb of a Man
Limn, to draw a Picture
Line to hang Cloaths on
Loin of Veal
Lo, or behold
Low of Stature
Luke, a Man's Name
Look, or behold.

M

Mace carry'd before a Mayor
Mafs of Mony
Made, or finished
Maid, or Virgin
Main Ocean
Mane of a Horse
Mean, or poor
Male-kind
Meil a Coat of Mail
May't, as thou may't learn
Mast of a Ship
Mile, containing 8 Furlongs

Moll,

Moil, hard working
 Mind of Man
 Mine of Silver
 Mire, or Dirt
 Myrrh, or Frankincense
 Mite, the Widow's Mite
 Might, or Strength
 Moan, for bemoan
 Mown-Grass
 Moat, Water round a House
 Moth in the Sun
 More Business
 Moor, Heathy-Ground
 Mower that doth Mow
 Morn, or Morning
 Mourn or grieve
 Mould the Dough
 Mole, a Creature
 Mow up Corn
 Mow with a Sythe
 Mule, or Song
 Mues, for Hawks
 Mews, a River so call'd

N

Nat. for Nathaniel.
 Naut, or Pismire
 Nash, or Choice
 Gnash the Teeth
 Nave of a Wagon-Wheel
 Knave that that cheats
 Nay, or no
 Neigh, like a Horse
 Naught or wicked
 Nought, or nothing
 Note, or observe
 Knot, tied in a String
 Not so, tis not so
 Ned, for Edward
 Knead the Dough
 Knew you my Hand
 New Fashions
 Knight of the Bath
 Night and Day
 Nice, or Curious

Niece, a Brother's Daughter
 Noise or Disturbance
 Nose on the Face
 No body shall
 Know that Secret
 None have
 Known I had such Friends

O

O Lord my God!
 Oh, a Sign of Grief
 Owe no Man any thing
 Old Age
 Hold your peace
 Once, Twice, and Thrice
 Ones, or Unites
 Of, a Child of mine
 Off, as stand off
 Oar of a Boat
 O're, for over
 Ore, as Lead Ore
 Hoar, Frost
 Whore or Harlot
 Oat, a sort of Corn
 Ought, or any thing
 One, Two, Three
 Own, or acknowledge

P

Pad-Nag
 Paid Money
 Pair of Shooes
 Pare your Nails
 Pear, a sort of Fruit
 Peer of a Realm
 Pan to fry Meat in
 Pane of Glass
 Pain, or Trouble
 Past, or gon by,
 Paste for Cakes
 Pat, or Blow
 Pate the Head
 Peak, a high Mountain
 Peaque for a Girl's Head
 Peace, or Quiet
 Pease and Beans

Piece of Bread
 Peece for Fowling
 Pike for a Soldier
 Pique, a Fish so call'd
 Place your Words right
 Plays to be acted
 Plaies, a sort of Fish
 Plane for a Joyner
 Plain, or visible
 Play, or a Comedy
 Plea, a Defence
 Plot not against the King
 Plod, or walk
 Poll, or Capitation-Tax
 Pool of Water
 Pall to cover a Coffin
 Paul, a Man's Name
 Pole the Head
 Pale-Face
 Pail of Water
 Pause, a Stop
 Paws of a Lion
 Poor Man
 Pore in the Head
 Pence, as Six-pence
 Pens to write with
 Pray to God
 Prey, or Cover
 Price or Value,
 Prize, or Gain
 Pryes, or pry
 Pulse, the beating Artery
 Pulls, or does pull.

Q.

Qualm in the Stomach
 Calm Weather
 Queen of England
 Quean, a Harlot
 Quench the Fire
 Quince-Tree

R

Race to be run
 Rays of the Sun
 Raise up your self
 Raze the Skin

Ran a way
 Rain-water
 Reign, a King's Reign
 Rein of a Bridle
 Wren, a Bird so called
 Rat and a Mouse
 Rate and Value
 Rack to torment on
 Rake up the Corn
 Rare or Seldom
 Rear a House
 Rere-ward
 Red-Cloth
 Read the Book
 Reed in the Water
 Rasp, a grosser File
 Wrasp, a sort of Fruit
 Rap that Boy, or strike him
 Wrap, or fold it up
 Reach me a Pen
 Retch, or stretch
 Wretch, or poor Person
 Rite, or Ceremony
 Right-Hand. Also
 Right and wrong
 Write me a Letter
 Wright, a Wheel-wright
 Rise betimes
 Rice, a sort of Grain
 Roe-Buck
 Row of Trees
 Rowe a Boat
 Rhodes, the Name of a City
 Roads or Ways
 Rode, or did ride
 Rood of Land
 Rude, or unlucky
 Rote, the mark of a Wheel
 Wrote, or did write
 Roof of a House
 Rough, or course
 Ruff for the Neck
 Rung the Bells, or did ring
 Wrung the Sheets, or did wring

R Sad,

S

Sad, or heavy	Ship on the Sea
Said, or did say	Sheep, a Creature
Sale of Goods	Shook, or did shake
Sail on the Ocean	Shock of Corn
Sal for Sarah	Shoot with a Gun
Sea, the main Ocean	Shut the Door
See what this is	Suit of Cloaths
Sey, a sort of Cloth	Sewer, the fat of Beef
Say your Lesson	Sloe-Tree
Salt the Beef	Slow, or lazy
Sought, or look'd for	Slough, a miry place
Saw'd, or did saw	Slight, or neglect
Seal the Letter	Sleight of Hand
Ceil a Chamber	So be it
Seas, or great Waters	Sow that Corn
Cease, or forsake	Sew your Cloaths fast
Seize me that Man	Soal, a Fish so call'd
Seam that is sew'd	Sole of the Foot
Scheme or Figure	Soul of Man
Sell me a Book	Sun in the Firmament
Cell or Vault	Soon, or speedy
Sent of an Errand	Sown Corn
Scent or Smell	Sewn the Sheets
Cent. for a Hundred	Sores with Wounds
Sex, Male or Female	Source, or Spring
Six in Number	Soar, a loft
Sift in the Sieve	Swore, or did swear
Shift to wear	Some think one thing, &c.
Sight of the Eye	Sum of Money
Cite a Man to the Court	Spoon to feed with
Sink into the Water	Spun the Flax
Sinque, or Five	Swound, or faint away
Cinque-Port	Sound, or Musick
Sise, or Six	Spear a sort of Weapon
Size, or Bigness	Sphear in the Heavens
Sham, or Deceit	Stares, or doth stare
Shame fac'd	Stairs to go up on
Share, or part	Stare in the Sky
Shear your Corn	Stack of Corn
Shire, or Country	Stag to hunt
Sheer, a pair of Sheers	Steal, or rob
Shew me a Book	Steel and Iron
Shoe for the Foot	Still, or quiet
Sue a Man for Debt	Stile to go over

Style, way of writing
Styx, a feign'd River
Sticks to burn
Stood up, or did stand
Stud to drive into a Watch-case
Stole, or did steal
Stool to sit on
Stork, a Bird so call'd
Struck a Bullock
Strip your Cloaths off
Stripe, or a Blow
Song to be
Sung to a Violin
Suer, or Courter
Sure, or safe

T

Tacks, or small Nails
Takes, or doth take
Tax upon Land
Tail of a Beast
Tale that is told
Tall of Stature
Tap the Barrel
Tape lace
Tears from the Eyes
Tares in Corn
Teem, bearing Children
Team of Horses
Than, used in comparison
Then, at that time
Their own
There, in that place
Thy Book
Thigh above the Leg
Thought, or did think
Thaw'd, or did thaw
Tide of the Sea
Ty'd, or bound
Time of the day
Thyme, a Sweet-herb.
Tile the House.
Toil, to take pains
Tire for the Head.
Ty her, or bind her

Throne for a King
Thrawn it down
To you I go
Towe, or hale the Ship
Toe, part of the Foot
Tough, hard to break
Tow, made of Hemp
Tole that Corn
Toll the Bell
Toll'd, or did tell
Told a Story
Tongs used at a Fire
Tongues to speak with
Too much
Two in number
Toft up and down
Toaft that Bread
Traft, a Discourse writ
Track'd by his Foot-steps
Trow, or think
Trough for Swine
Try if it be good
Troy, the name of a City
Torn in pieces
Turn about

V

Vail, or Covering
Vale, or Valley
Veal and Mutton
Vein in the Arm
Vain, or foolish
Voice, or sound
Vice, or Wickedness
Use or Custom
Ews and Lambs

W

Wan or Pale
Wane, or Moon's decrease
Wain drawn by Oxen
Ware, or Goods to be sold
Wear your Cloaths
Were you Glad?
War, Princes at difference
Waft thou good?

Waist, or middle of the Body	Whoop, cry aloud
Waste not your Money	Hoop the Pail
Wash'd Hands	Whore or Harlot
We command them, &c.	Hoar, Frost
Whey coming from Cheese	Rest, or ease
Weigh that Bread	Arrest a Man for Debt
Wool to spin	Wrest or force out of a Hand
Whole, or sound	Wrote an Epistle
Wheat, Bread-corn	Wrought that work
Wet-weather	With my Hand I'll use a
Whet that Knife	Wyth to tye that thing
Wait on a Noble-Man	Whom, or who
Weight, or Heavy	Womb of a Woman
White and black	Y
Well of Water	Ye speak to me
Weal, Common-weal, or	Yea, or yes
Wealth	Yern, to compassionate
Weild or poize	Yark made of Wool
Wild, or mad	Yoke of Oxen
Wile, or snare	Yolk of an Egg
While you write, I'll read	You, or thou
Wind that blows	Yew, the name of a Tree
Wine to drink	Ewe, the Female-sheep
Whine; or cry, or make a	Hew that Timber
noise	Hugh, a Man's Name
Who is that?	Your humble Servant
Woo, or court	Ure, or Custom
Wo be to the Wicked	You're, for you are

*A Collection of Polysyllables that agree in Sound, but
differ in Sense and Spelling.*

A	Achor, the name of a Valley
Abase, or humble	Account, or esteem
Abash, or make ashamed	Accompt, or reckon
Abate, or fall the price	Adieu, or fare-wel
Abbot, a Lord of an Abbey,	Adoe, or being troublesome
Abbet, or encourage	Advice, or Instruction
Abel, a Man's name	Advise, to Counsel
A Bell to ring	Afar off
Able, or sufficient	Affair, or Concern, or Business
Accept, or receive	Ago, as ten days ago
Except, or unless	Ague, a shaking Distemper
Acres of Land	Alone, or solitary

A Loan

A Loan, lent Money to the King, or Queen

Alter, or change

Altar for Sacrifice

Halter, made of Hemp

Alley, a narrow Street

Ally or Friend

Allay, or assuage

Allow'd, or approv'd of

A loud Voice

Hallowed, or praised

Halloed, or made a noise

Hollowed, or made hollow

Amaze, or wonder

A Mace, a token of Magistracy

Angel, a Spirit

Angle for Fish

Appeal, or refer

Apple, a sort of Fruit

Arrows to shoot with

Harras or trouble

Aray a Battle

Array, or Cloath

Arrant, or Errant that is notorious

Errend or Message

Affault an Enemy

A salt piece of Beef

Assess that Tax

Asses loaded with Goods

Ashes, Wood burnt to Ashes

Attach, to lay hold on

Attaque an Enemy

Augre, a Carpenter's Tool

Augur, a Fortune-teller

Austere, or severe

Oyster, a Fish so call'd

B

Babble, to talk foolishly

Bauble, or trifle

Babel, the Tower of Babel

Barbara, a Woman's name

Barbary, a Country so call'd

Baron, one degree of Peerage

Barren, or Fruitless

Begin, first

Biggin, a Linnen-Cloath for an Infant

Begging for Bread

Beholding, or seeing

Beholden for a received kindness

Bellow like a Beast

Below, or underneath

Berry of a Tree

Bury the Dead

Beseech, or petition

Besiege a strong Fort

Boaster or Bragger

Bolster for the Head to rest upon

Borough, a Corporation

Borrow me some Money

Burrow for Rabbits to abide in

C

Calendar, or Year-Book

Callender-Cloth

Callais, a French Town

Chalice, the Cup in the Sacrament

Candid, or honest

Candy'd Angelicoe

Carrier to London

Carreer, full speed

Carrion, a dead Horse, &c.

Carine, or clean the Ship

Cauldron to boyl in

Chauldron of Coals

Canon of the Church

Cannon, or great Gun

Causeys to walk on

Causes to plead

Censer for Incence

Censure, or Judge

Centaury, an Herb so call'd

Century a hundred Years

Campaign, Fields

Champion

Champion, a war-like Man	Dissention, difference
Cittern, a Musical Instrument	Descension, walking down-ward
Citron, a sort of Fruit	Desert, or merit
Coulour, as black, white, &c.	Desart, or wilderness
Collar of a Dog	Decease, or dye
Caller, one that picks and chooseth	Disease, or sickness
Choler, a Distemper	Defer, or delay
Collier, as gets Coals	Differ, or to be at strife
Coughing, with a Cold	Devote or consecrate
Coffing for a dead Body	Devout, or religious
Coming hither	Disgust, or affront
Cummin, a Herb so call'd	Discuss, or try
Commit no Sin	Devise, or study, or invent
Comet, a blazing Star	Device, or contrivance
Commune with each other	Doer, or Actor
Common, or universal, or publick	Door to open
Convoy, or guard	Dollar, a sort of Coin
Convey me away privately	Dolour, or Grief
Confirm, or strengthen	Dolphin, a Fish so call'd
Conform, or regulate	Dauphin, the Heir of France
Copies to write by	Duel, or Combate
Coppise, a young Grove	Jewel, a Pearl of great price
Coral for a Child	
Choral, belonging to a Quire	E
Crescent, or growing	Early in the Morning
Cressant, a Term in Heraldry	Yearly, or every Year
Counsel or advice	Easter, a great Festival
Council-Chamber	Esther, a woman's name
Cousin, or Kinsman	Eaten, or devoured
Cozen, or cheating	Eaton, a Town's name
Currant-Mony	Imminent dangers
Current, or Stream	Eminent, or excellent
Cymbal, a Musical Instrument	Enough, or sufficient
Symbol, or sign	Enow, apply'd to number
D	Enter that House
Daily, or every day	Inter, or bury
Dally, or delay	Intire, or perfect
Debtor, or one that is in debt	Excise, short, or compendious
Deter, or affright	Excize, a Tax on Drink
Decent, or handsome	Exercise, or labour
Descent, or going down	Exorcise, or conjure
Dissent, differ	Extent, or stretch'd out

Exant

Extant, or a thing being publick

Glister, or glitter, that is, to shine

F

H

Fellce, the Ring of a Cart-Wheel

Heardness of Heart

Fellow, or Companion

Harnes for Coach-Horses

Ferried over the River

Hater, or Despiser

Ferret, a little Creature that fetcheth Rabbits out of their Holes

Hatter, that makes Hats

Haven, for Ships

Heaven, the Habitation of the Blessed

Fillip, on the Head with one's Finger

Even, two, four, &c.

Philip, a Man's Name

Hiccough, a short Cough

Flower in the Field

Echo, a resound of the Voice

Floar in a House

Higher, or more high

Flour of Wheat

Hire a Servant

Francis, a Man's Name

Ire, or Anger

Frances, a Woman's Name

Hollow, or empty

Furnace to Brew in

Hallow, or praise

Furnish a House

Hallce, a Shout

Furious, or cruel

Holy, or pious

Furies, Soul-Tormentors in Hell

Holly-Tree

Wholly, or altogether

Fury, or Wrath

G

Idle, or slothful

Gallies, Ships with Oars

Idol, an Image

Gallows, for the Execution of Malefactors

Jerkin, a short Coat

Gallon, containing 4 Quarts

Jerking, a whipping

Galleon, a great Ship for War

Indict, or accuse

Garden of Herbs

Indite me a Letter

Guardian of Children, during their Minority

Ingenious, or witty

Garner to keep Corn in

Ingenuous, or free

Gardiner, whose Office is chiefly in the Garden

Incense offer'd on an Altar

Gesture, or Posture of the Body

Insense, to enrage

Jester, an idle Talker

Insight, or Knowledge

Genteel, or neat

Incite, or stir up

Gentile, or Heathen

Employ me in Work

Glutinous, or glewy

Imply, or signify

Gluttonous, or greedy

Itching, caus'd by Lice, &c.

Glyster, as Physicians give

Etching, or Engraving

Inure, or accustom

In your House I'll stay

Julep, as Apothecaries send, to give their Patients

Tulip, a Flower so call'd

Lattice

L

Lattice-Window
Leptice, a Woman's Name
 Lettuce, a Pot-herb
Latin-Tongue
 Latten, or Tin
 Later, or more late
 Latter of the two
 Lesson of Musick
 Lessen, to make little
 Leaseure, or spare Time
 Lesser than you
 Leasior, one that sets a Lease
 Lector, or Reader
 Lecture-Sermon
 Leper, one that hath a Leprosie
 Leaper, or Jumper
 Leopard, the Name of a Creature
 Liturgy, the Common-Prayer
 Lethargy, a sleepy Distemper
 Loosed, or freed
 Lost, or lost

M

Malice, or Envy
 Mallows, a sort of a wild Herb
 Manner, or shape
 Mannour-house
 Manure, or fat Earth
 Mayor of a City
 Mare to ride on
Marshal, the Name of a Family
 Martial, or Warlike
 Marrow in Bones
 Morrow, or next Day to this
Martin, a Man's Name
 Marten, a Bird so call'd
 Morris-dancing
Maurice, a Man's Name
 Matter, or Business
 Mature, or Ripeness of Wit
 Meddal, like a piece of Coin

Meddle with your own Business
 Mellon, to eat
 Million, or Ten Hundred Thousand
 Message, or Errand
 Messuage, or Tenement
 Miner, or Digger of Mines
 Minor, or younger
 Minute, or very small
 Minute, the 60th part of an hour
 Mourning, or Lamentation.
 Morning, that succeeds the Evening
 Muscle, a sort of Shell-fish
 Muzzle, for a Dog

N

Nether, or lower
 Neither of the two
 O
 Odour, or a Smell
 Order, or Command
 Ordure, or Dung
 Otter, an amphibious Beast, that lives both in Water and on Land

Hotter or more hot
 Ozier, a Bird so call'd
 Hosier, a Seller of Stockings

P

Parson, or Minister
 Person, Man or Woman
 Palate in the Mouth
 Palliate, or cover
 Pallet-Bed
 Parasite, or Flatterer
 Patricide, one that kills his Father
 Patients, with whom Physicians are concerned
 Patience, a Virtue that sweetens all manner of Afflictions
 Pattern, or Copy
 Patron of a Parsonage
 Patten, a shallow Dish

Patten

Patten, for a Woman to go in
Patent for the King

Partition, or separate place

Petition, or Request

Paschal Lamb (as Chrif) S

Pasquil, or Libel

Pastor, or Shepherd

Pasture for Cattle to feed in

Pick't her pocket

Picture of a Man

Pilate, a Man's Name

Pilot that steers a Ship

Poplar-tree

Popular, one much acquainted

Precedent, or fore-going

President of a College

Princes, or great Noble-men,

next in degree to Kings

Princess, a Wife to a Prince

Power or strength

Pour me some Water

Profit or Benefit

Prophet that prophesieth

Principle in Religion

Principal, or Chief

Portion, or Dowry

Potion of Physick

Q

Quarry of Glafs

Quarry of Stone

Query, or Question

R

Rancour, or Malice

Ranker, or more rank

Reason, or Judgment

Raisin, a sort of Fruit

Release, or remit

Relish, or taste

Repeal a Statute, that is, to
cause it to be of no force

Repel, or beat back

Revel, to be extravagant

Reveal no Secrets

Reville, or asperse no body

Ribbon made of Silk

Rebound the Ball hither

Rial, a sort of Foreign Coin

Royal, or Kingly

S

Safer, or more safe

Saphire-stone

Saviour JESUS

Savour, or smell

Savoury, full of flavour

Savary an Herb so call'd

Season of the Year

Seisin, somewhat deliver'd by

the seller of an Estate, in

part for the whole

Cellar to set up Drink in

Seller of Goods

Censer for incense

Censure, or judge

Sincere, or true

Sion, the name of an ancient

City

Spider-web

Spied her, or did spy her

Stable for Horses

Staple to a Door-post

Statue, or Image

Stature of a Man

Statute, or Law

Stirrop, to a Saddle

Stir up, or rise up

Stooped down

Stopped a Bottle

Succour or help

Sucker, or young sprout from

a Tree.

T

Tenet, or Opinion

Tenant to an Estate

Tennor that Land is held by

Tenure, or Tenement

Title of Honour

Tittle, or speck with a Pen

Tower of London

L

Towre

Towre, to fly high

V

Violet, a Flower so call'd.

W

Vacation, spare-time

Wading in Water

Vocation, or calling

Wedding, or Marriage

Valley, below a Hill

Walter, a Man's Name

Volley of shot

Water in the Sea

Value, or price

Weather, as fowl-Weather

Vial, or Glass-bottle

Whether of the two

Viol, a Musical Instrument

Wether-Mutton

Violate, or transgress

There being such variety of irregular Pronunciations in our English Tongue, perhaps what I have hitherto done, may be insufficient for the compleating of a young Scholar in true Spelling; wherefore I have annex'd an Alphabetical Collection of Words that are not sounded (exactly) according to their manner of Writing, which is done in two Columns, the first shewing how they are writ, and the other how they are ordinarily pronounced: So that the teaching thereof may be of very great use, provided the Learner be discreetly managed; and the best way (in my Judgment) is, to propose every particular word, in the subsequent Table, not as they are writ, but as they are commonly spoke: By which means a young Scholar will the better understand how to spell from vulgar erroneous Sounds.

Writ	Sounded	Writ	Sounded
A	A	An-ci-ent	Anshent
A-broad,	Abraud	An-swer	Anser
At-compts	Accounts	An-ti-que	Antick
Ac-cou-tre	Accooter	A-pron	Apern
Ache	Ake	Ar-mour	Armor
A-cre	Aker	Ar-raign	Arraïne
Ac-ti-on	Akthor	Al-sig-n	Ane
A dourn	Ajurn	Al-so-ci-ate	Affosphate
Al-fright	Affrite	Al-sure	Ashure
Alice	Alce	A-the-ist	Athist
Alms	Aums	Attempt	Attemt
Almonds	Aumons	At-tire	Attier
Al-ready	Alreddy	At-tour-ney	Atturnee
Al-though	Altho	Aver-si-on	Avershon
Em-bas-sador	Ambassador	Au-gre	Auger
A-nong	Among	Au-tho-ri-ty	Autoritee
Am-ple	Amp'l	A-wry	Ary

Ba-con

Writ.	Sounded.	Writ.	Sounded.
B	B		
Ba-con	Bak'n	Brouget	Brawt
Bai-liff	Bai-ly	Bruise	Bruze
Baic	Bate	Build	Bild
Balk	Bawk	Bul-li-on	Bullea
Ball	Bawl	Bunch	Bunch
Balm	Baum	Bur-then	Burd'n
Bar-gain	Bar-gin	Bu-ffle	Buff'l
Ba-son	Bas'n	Buoy	Boy
Bat-tel	Batt'l	Buy	By
Bea-con	Beak'n	C	C
Bea-dle	Bid'l	Cab-bage	Cabbidge
Bear	Bare	Calf	Cauf
Beau-ty	Bewty	Calk	Caulk
Be-lief	Beleef	Calm	Caum
Be-wail	Bewale	Can-vas	Canvis
	{ Berch	Ca-pon	Cap'n
Birch	{ or	Cap-tain	Capten
	{ Burch	Cap-tious	Capthofe
Bird	{ Berd	Car-ri-on	Carreu
	{ or	Car-ri-age	Carridg
	{ Burd	Caught	Cawt
	{ Berth	Cer-tain	Certin
Birth	{ or	Chal-dron	Chaudron
	{ Burth	Chalk	Chauk
Bla-zon	Blaz'n	Cham-pi-on	Champyon
Blood	Blud	Chap-lain	Chaplin
Blow	Blo	Cha-ri-ot	Charrot
Bo-dy	Boddee	Char-ter	Chaurter
Bo-rough	Buroe	Chief	Cheef
Bought	Bawt	Chim-ney	Chimnee
Branch	Branch	Chirn	Churn
Bra-zi-er	Brazyer	Chirp	Cherp
Eread	Bred	Chi-rur-gi-on	Surjon
Breadth	Bredth	Cho-co-late	Chockolet
Break-fast	Brekfast	Christ-mas	Crismas
Bri-ar	Brier	Cinque	Sink
Brief	Breef	Cir-cle	Serk'l
Brieze	Breeze	Cir-cu-it	Serkit
Bright	Brite	Cl-tron	Sittern
Bri-ffle	Briff'l	Cleanse	Clenz
Bri-stol	Bristoe	Cleave	Cleeve
		Climb	Clime
		Clinch	Clensh

Writ.	Sounded	Writ.	Sounded.
Cloaths	Cloze	Cour-te-ſie	Courteſee
Clo-ven	Clov'n	Cou-fin	Coz'n
Col-li-er	Collyer	Crawl	Krawl
Co-lo-nel	Curronal	Crim-ſon	Crims'n
Co-lour	Culler	Cur-few	Curfer
Comb	Come	Cu-ſhi-on	Cuſhen
Come	Cum	Cy-dher	Syfer
Com-mu-ni-on	Communeſon	D	D
Com-pa-ni-on	Companyon	Dam-mage	Dammidge
Comp-trol-ler	Controler	Dam-fin	Dams'n
Com-punc-ti-on	Compunkſhon	Daugh-ter	Dawter
Con-ſeit	Concete	Dea-con	Deak'n
Con-ſeive	Conceve	Dead	Ded
Con-demn	Condem	Dearn	Dern
Con-dign	Condine	Death	Deth
Con-di-ti-on	Condiſhon	Debt	Det
Con-du-it	Cundis	De-ca-logue	Dekaloag
Con-fits	Cumfits	Deceit	Deſeat
* Con-jure	{ Cunger or Cunjer	De-ci-ſion	Deſizyon
Con-quer	Conker	De-light	Delite
Con-ſtra-ble	Cunſtab'l	De-li-ne-ate	Delinyate
Con-ſume	Conſhume	De-ſcend	Deſend
Con-tempt	Contemt	De-vil	Dev'l
Co-pi-ous	Copeyofe	De-vo-ti-on	Devoſhon
Co-ro-ner	Crowner	Di-a-mond	Diamon
Co-ſtard	Cuſtard	Dic-ti-o-na-ry	Dixnary
Cot-ton	Cott'n	Dil-ling	Dillin
Cough	Coff	Diſ-che-vel'd	Diſhevel'd
Could	{ Coold or Cud	Diſ-ci-ple	Diſſip'l
Coun-ter-ſeit	Counterſit	Do-nour	Donor
Cou-ple	Cupp'l	Dou-ble	Dub'l
Cou-rage	Curridge	Dough	Duff
Course	Coars	Draught	Drawt
Court	Coart	Dread	Dred
Cour-te-ſan	Curtezan	Drought	Drawt
Cour-teous	Curchoſe	Dumb	Dum
		Dun-ge-on	Dunjen
		E	E
		Earl	Erl
		Earn	Ern

* In Conjure or Incant, is commonly pronounced, cunjur; but when it ſignifies to Swear, then it ſounded as it is writ, conjure.

Earth-en

Writ.	Sounded.	Writ.	Sounded.
Earth-en	Earth'n	Fiend	Feend
Ec-logue	Ekloag	Fierce	Fears
Ei-ther	Eather	Fight	Fite
E-le-phant	Ellephant		{ Ferm
Emp-ty	Em-ty	Firm	{ or
En-dea-vour	Endeavor		{ Furm
Enouoh	Enuff	Fir	Fur
En-sign	Enfine	First	Furst
En-sue	Enthue	Five-pence	Fippenfe
En-thu-si-asm	Enthuzyasm	Fla-gon	Flaggin
En-vi-ron	Enviern	Flirt	Flurt
E-phod	Effod	Flourish	Flurrish
E-pi-logue	Eppiloag	Fo-rage	Forridge
E-pi-taph	Eppitaff	Fore-head	Forred
Er-rour	Error	For-seit	Forfit
E-schew	Eskew		{ Forrin
E-scut-che-on	Scutcheon	Fo-reign	{ or
E-squire	Squire		{ Forren
E-vil	Eev'l	For-ward	Forrad
Eu-nuch	Enuke	Fought	Faut
Ex-che-quer	Exchecker	Foun-tain	Fouten
E-ze-ki-el	Ezekel	Four	Fore
F	F	Frac-ti-on	Frakshon
Fac-ti-on	Fakshon	Fraight	Frate
Fal-con	Fauk'n	Friend	Frend
Fal-low	Follo	Fru	Frute
Fal-ter	Fauter		{ Frumety
Fa-mi-li-ar	Familyar	Fru-men-ty	{ or
Far-ri-er	Faryer		{ Furmety
	{ Farthin, or	Fu-fti-on	Fustyan
Far-thing	{ Fard'n, or	G	G
	{ Farding	Gal-loon	Galloom
Fa-shi-on	Fashen	Gal-lows	Gallos
Fast-en	Fas'n	Gar-ri-son	Garis'n
Fa-tigue	Fateag	Gen-ti-an	Genshan
Fault	Faut	Ge-o-gra-phy	Jography
Fa-vour	Favor	Ge-o-me-try	Jometry
Fearn	Fern	Ghest	Goast
Fea-ther	perther	Glut-ton	Glut'n
	{ Fean		{ Nash
Feign	{ or	Gnash	{ or
	{ Fane		{ Hnash
Field	Feeld		

Writ.	Sounded	Writ.	Sounded.
Gnat	{ Nat or Hnat	Hei-fer	Heffer
Gnaw	{ Naw or Hnaw	Height	Hite
Goal	Jail	Hei-nons	Heanose
Gone	Gon	Heir	Hare
Good	Gud	Her-ring	Herrin
Gourd	Goard	Hick-cough	Hikok
Gaa-ci-ous	Grashose	Hi-de-ous	Hidyose
Gran-deur	Grandure	Hol-bourn	Hobourn
Graf-hop-per	Grassopper	Hol-low	Hollow
Grief	Greef	Ho-ney	Hunnee
Guard	Gard	Ho-nour	Honnor
Guest	{ Gest * { Gide	Hood	Hud
Guide	{ Gild	Hoft-ler	Hosler
Guild	H	Hough	Hoof
	H	House-hold	Houfhold
Hack-ney	Haknee	House-wife	Huzif
Hair	Hare	Hun-dred	Hundred
Hake	Hauk	Hymn	Him
Half	Hauk	Hyf-fop	Hizzop
Half-pen-ny	Hapenny	I	I
Hal-ter	Hauter	Jea-lous	Jellos
Hanch	Hanlh	Jeo-par-dy	Jepardy
Hand-ker-chief	Hankercher	Im-pof-thume	Impoftume
Han-dle	Handl	In-dict-ment	Inditement
Handfome	Hanfom	In-gra-ti-ate	Ingrathate
Har-bour	Harbor	In-trigue	Intreag
Harfh	Halh	Jour-nal	Jurnal
Ha-ven	Hav'n	I-ron	Iern
Haugh-ty	Haughty	If-fue	Ithue
Head	Hed	Juice	Jufe
Heard	Herd		{ Jus'l or Jos'l
Hear-knen	Hark'n	Ju-ffle	K
Heart	Hart	K	K
Hearth	Harth	Kin-dred	Kinred
Hea-ven	Hev'n	Kit-ling	Kitlin
Hea-vy	Hevve		Nack
		Knack	or Hnack

* The g that begins these Words sounded guttural, and not as the Consonant.

Writ.	Sounded.	Writ.	Sounded.
	Nave	M	M
	or	Main-tain	Mantane
Knave	{ Knave	Mal-kin	Maukin
	{ Nead	Malm-fey	Maunsey
	or	Man-hood	Mannud
Knead	{ Hnead	Ma-nour	Mannor
	{ Night	Ma-rish	Marsh
	or	Mar-ri-age	Marridge
Knight	{ Hnight	Mar-tyr	Marter
	{ Nollodge	Maf-fa-cre	Massaker
	or	Mau-gre	Mauger
Know-ledge	{ Nnollodge	Ma-yor	Mare
	{ Noal	Mea-sure	Mezure
	or	Me-di-cine	Meds'n
Knowle	{ Hnole	Mef-su-age	Meflage
	L	Me-tre	Meeter
La-bour	Labor	Mi-cha-el-mas	Micklemus
La-by-rinth	Laberinth	Mirth	Merth
Lamb	Lam	Mitre	Miter
Lang-uage	Langwidge	Mo-narch	Monnark
Laugh	Laf	Mort-gage	Morgage
Launce	Lanse	Mould	Moold
Lau-rel	Lorrel	Moun-tain	Mounten
League	Leag	Mourn	Moarn
Learn	Lern	Mur-rain	Murrin
Lea-ther	Lether	Mur-ther	Murden
Leo-pard	Lepard	Mut-ton	Mut'n
Lef-ten	{ Les'n	Myrth	Merr
Lef-son		N	N
Lieu-te-nant	Leftenant	Na-ti-on	Na-thon
Limb	Lim	Naught	Naut
	{ Likor	Neigh	Nea
Li-quer	or	Neigh-bour	Neabour
	{ Liker	Nei-ther	Neather
Li-ften	Lis'n	Ni-cho-las	Nicklis
	{ Lunnon	Ni-trd	Nyter
Lon-don	or	No-ti-on	Nofhon
	{ Lundon	Nought	Naut
Low-ly	Loely	Nou-rish	Nurrish
Lu-cre	Luker	Nui-fance	Newsans
Lu-shi-ous	Lushofe	O	O
Lu-ftre	Lustor	O-bey-fance	Obafans
		O-bli-que	Oblike
			Of-ten

<i>Writ</i>	<i>Sounded</i>	<i>Writ</i>	<i>Sounded</i>
Of-ten	Of'n	Pro-logue	Prolog
One	Won	Prompt	Prompt
O-ni-on	Unyon	Pro-rogue	Pro-roag
O-pen	Op'n		{ Salm. Same
O-pi-ni-on	Opinyon	Pfalm	{ Sawm, or
O-range	Orringe		{ Sawm
O-ra-tour	Orrator		{ Salter
Or-di-na-ry	Ordary	Pfalter	{ or
Ought	Awt		{ Sawter
P	P	Pod-ding	Puddin
Par-dieu	Par-dew	Pur-vey	Purvea
Par-don	Pard'n		Q
Par-li'a-ment	Parlement	Qualm	Kwaum
Pa-tri-arch	Patriark	Quoth	Kuth
Pear,	Pare		R
Pearl,	Perl	Ralph	Rafe
Pea-sant,	Pezant	Ra-ti-o-nal	Rathonal
Pe-o-ple,	Peep'l	Rea-dy	Reddy
Pen-ny-worth	Pennoth	Re-ceipt	Refeat
Per-ceive	Perseve	Re-ceive	Refeave
Per-son	{ Pers'n	Re-cruit	Recrute
or		Re-gi-ment	Redgement
Par-son		Re-hearse	Rehers
Pe-tite	Petty	Re-lief	Releef
Phe-sant	Fezant	Re-li-ques	Rellicks
Phlegm	Flein	Re-prieve	Repreve
Phy-si-ci-an	Fizilhan	Re-trieve	
Pic-ture	Pik-rer	or	{ Retreewe
Piece	Pecco	Re-trive	
Pierce	Peerce	Rhe-nish	Rennish
Pi-ge-on	Pidgeon	Rhe-to-rick	Rettorick
Pique	Pike	Rheu-barb	Rewverb
Plague	Plaig	Rheum	Room
Blan-tiff	Plantif	Right-e-ous	Richofe
Plai-ster	Plaster	Rogue	Roag
Plea-sant	Plezant	Rome	Room
Plough	Plowe	Rough	Ruff
Plumb	Plum	Ruf-fi-an	Ruffin
Port man-te-au	Portmant'l	S	S
Pos-ti-on	Poshon	Saf-ron	Saffern
Pray and Prey	Pra or Pre	Said	Sed
Priest	Preest	Salve	Sauve
Pro-cess	Proffes	Sar-se-net	Safnet

Sa-ti-ate

<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>	<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>
Satiare	Sathate	Slough	Slowe
Says	Sca	So-lemn	Sollem
Scene	Sone	Some	Sum
Sceptre	} Scepter	Sone	Sun
or		Soot	Sut
Scep-ter		Sought	Saut
Schism	Sism	South-wark	Suthrick
Sci-mi-tre	Simmiter	Spa-ni-el	Spannel
Scourge	Skurge	Spe-ci-al	Speſſial
Scru-pu-lous	Skrep'lous	Spread	Spread
Scul-li-on	Skullen	Squi-na-d-ry	Quinzy
Search	Sarch	Stalk	Staulk
Se-ven	Sev'n	Stead-fast	Stedfast
Sec-ti-on	Sekſhon	Scir	Stur
Seig-ni-o-ry	Seanyory	Straight	Strate
Seize	Seze	Stur-ge-on	Sturjon
Se-pul-chre	Sepulker	Sub-til	} Sut'l
Ser-vant	Sarvant	or	
Shew	Show	Sub-tile	
Shield	Sheeld	Suit	Shoot
Shil-ling	Shillin	Sure	Shure
Shirt	Shurt	Sur-feit	Surſit
Shoul-der	Shoolder	Sur-vey	Survea
	} Shurl	Swear	Sware
		Swound	Soond
Shrill	or	Sy-rop	Sucrop
	} Sril	Sy-ſtem	+ Suſtem
Shrimp	Srimp	T	T
Shrink	Srink	Talk	Tauk
Siege	Seege		} Tear
Sieve	Sieve		
Sigh	Sike	* Fear	and
Sign	Sine		} Tare
Sir	Sur		
	} Sorra	Te-di-ous	Tejoſe
		Thames	Tems
Sir-rah	or	The-a-tre	Theter
	} Surra	Third	Thurd
Slaug-ter	Slawter	Thirſt	Thurſt
Sleight	Slire	Tho-mas	Tommas

+ This mark - notes the Vowel u to be sounded long.

* When it signifies to rent, 'tis sounded rare; otherwise it's pronounced as it's wrote.

<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>	<i>Writ.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>
Though	Tho	Wednesd ^y	Wen ^d dee
Thought	Thawt		or
Thread	Thred		Wen ^d day
Threat	Thre ^e	Weigh	Way
Through	Threw		or
Thyme	Time		Wea
Toll	Tole	Weight	Wate
Tomb	Tomb	Whi ^l -fle	Wis ^l
Tongue	Tong	Whit ^l -son ^l -fide	Wistide
Touch	Tutch	Whore	Hore
Tough	Tuf	Weild	Weld
Trea ^l -che ^l -ry	Tretchery	Women	Wimmen
Trea ^l -su ^l -ry	Trezury	Wrought	Raut
Trou ^l -ble	Trop ^l -l		or
Trun ^l -che ^l -on	Trunshon		Hrawt
Twen ^l -ti ^l -eth	Twentith	Wrap	Rap
V	V		or
Va ^l -li ^l -ant	Valyant		Hrap
Vault	Vaut	Wrath	Rath
Vein	Vene		or
Ven ^l -ge ^l -ance	Venjance		Hrath
Ve ^l -ni ^l -son	Vens ⁿ	Write	Rite
Ver ^l -dict	Verdit		or
	Vardit		Hrite
Vic ^l -tu ^l -als	Vit ^l -la	Wrought	Rawt
View	Vew		or
Vil ^l -lain	Villan		Hrawt
Vil ^l -count	Vycount	Y	Y
Vi ^l -li ^l -on	Vizyon		Yacht
Vi ^l -ti ^l -ate	Vishate		or
Vogue	Voag	Yacht	Yawt
Vouch ^l -safe	Voursafe	Yeo ^l -man	Yemman
W	W	Yield	Yeeld
Walk	Wauk	Yolk	Yoke
Wea ^l -pon	Wep ⁿ	Young	Yong
Wear	Ware		or
Wea ^l -th ^l -er	Wether		Yung

English Words contracted.

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Gen.	Genesis	Mat.	Matthew
Ex.	Exodus	Mar.	Mark
Lev.	Leviticus	Lu.	Luke
Num.	Numbers	Joh.	John
Deu.	Deuteronomy	Ac.	Acts
Josh.	Joshua	Ro.	Romans
Judg.	Judges	Cor.	Corinthians
Sam.	Samuel	Gal.	Galatians
K.	Kings	Eph.	Ephesians
Ch.	Chronicles	Philip.	Philippians
Ez.	Ezra	Col.	Colossians
Neh.	Nehemiah	Thef.	Thessalonians
Esth.	Esther	Tim.	Timothy
Pf.	Psalms	Tit.	Titus
Pr.	Proverbs	Philem.	Philemon
Ecc.	Ecclesiastes	Heb.	Hebrews
Cant.	Canticles	Ja.	James
Is.	Isaiah	Pet.	Peter
Jer.	Jeremiah	Rev.	Revelations
Lam.	Lamentations		
Ezek.	Ezekiel	Jan.	January
Dan.	Daniel	Feb.	February
Hof.	Hosea	Ap.	April
Am.	Amos	Aug.	August
Ob.	Obediah	Sep.	September
Mic.	Micah	7ber.	
Nah.	Nahum	Oct.	October
Hab.	Habbakkuk	8br.	
Zeph.	Zephaniah	Nov.	November
Hag.	Hagai	9br.	
Zech.	Zechariah	Dec.	December
Mal.	Malachi	10br.	

viz.
Eng.
St.
Honbl.
Revd.
Bp.
Ld.
Knt.
Sr.
Dr.

to wit, or namely
England, or English
Saint
Honourable
Reverend
Bishop
Lord
Knight
Sir
Doctor

D. D.	Doctor of Divinity
M. D.	Doctor of Physick
B. D.	Batchelor of Divinity
M. A.	Master of Arts
B. A.	Batchelor of Arts
Col.	Colonel
Wp.	Worship
Wpl.	Worshipful
Capt.	Captain
Esq.	Esquire
Comrs.	Commissioners
Admrs.	Administrators
Exors.	Executors
Mr.	Master
Ms. or Mrs.	Mistress
Doct.	Doctrine
Señ.	Section
M. S.	Manuscript
An. Dom.	In the Year of our Lord
per. An.	By the Year
per Cent.	By the Hundred
Letr.	Letter
pd.	Paid, and sometimes Pound
qr.	Quarter, and also a Farthing
Q. or Qu.	Question
A. Ans.	Answer
P.	Page
v.	Verse, and sometimes see
l.	line, also over Figures for
s.	Shillings (Pounds)
d.	Denarium, that is, a Penny
l. c.	that is
q. d.	as if he had said
ye.	the
yt.	that
ym.	them
yn.	then
ys.	this
vos.	those
&c.	and
&c.	and the rest, and so forth

Numeral Letters and Figures

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1. One, ——— I.	16. Sixteen, ——— XVI.
2. Two, ——— II.	17. Seventeen, ——— XVII.
3. Three, ——— III.	18. Eighteen, ——— XVIII.
4. Four, ——— IV.	19. Nineteen, ——— XIX.
5. Five, ——— V.	20. Twenty, ——— XX.
6. Six, ——— VI.	30. Thirty, ——— XXX.
7. Seven, ——— VII.	67. Sixty Seven, ——— LXVII.
8. Eight, ——— VIII.	80. Eighty, ——— LXXX.
9. Nine, ——— IX.	96. Ninety Six, ——— XCVI.
10. Ten, ——— X.	100. One Hundred, ——— C.
11. Eleven, ——— XI.	156. One Hundred } Fifty and Six. } CLVI
12. Twelve, ——— XII.	500. Five Hundred, ——— D.
13. Thirteen, ——— XIII.	1000. One Thousand ——— M.
14. Fourteen, ——— XIV.	
15. Fifteen, ——— XV.	

1708. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, MDECVIII.

The Use of Great and Capital Letters.

Great or Capital Letters are set, 1. After a full Stop. 2. At the beginning of every Poetical Verse. 3. To begin all proper Names, either of Men, Women, Countries, Kingdoms, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, Places, Dignities, Arts, Trades, Professions, Offices, Months, Days, Winds, Rivers, &c. And lastly, some for Figures; as above.

An

An Accidence adapted to our Native Language, by way of Question and Answer.

Q *How many parts of Speech are there?*
A. Eight, viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.*

Q. *Of these, which are declined?*

A. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, and Participle.

Q. *Which are Undeclined?*

A. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.
Of a Noun.

Q. *What is a Noun?*

A. A Noun is either the Name of a Thing itself; or else the name of the manner, kind, or quality of a Thing.

Q. *What call you that Noun which is the Name of a Thing itself?*

A. A Substantive.

Q. *How many sort of Substantives are there?*

A. Two, viz. Proper and Common.

Q. *What is a Noun Substantive Proper?*

A. It is the proper Name of some one individual Person, Place, or Thing, whereby it may be known and distinguished from others of the same kind; as, *William, London, Thames, December, &c.*

Q. *What is a Noun Substantive Common?*

A. It is a Word which is common to all of the same kind; as, *Man, City, River, Month, &c.*

Q. *What Signs are (or may be) set before a Noun Substantive Common?*

A. A, An, or The.

Q. *How are these Particles used?*

A. A is set before a Consonant, An before a Vowel, which extend the signification of a Noun, to any one particular, and so to all, one by one of its kind; but The restrains it to some known and special Thing, and thereby rendering the substantive Common, equivalent to a Proper; as, *A Man, an Oyster, the City.*

* Note, That I divided the Parts thus, on the account of the Method we use in teaching Latin, &c.

Of the Accidents to a Substantive.

Q. How many things belong to a Substantive?

A. These six, viz. Number, Case, Gender, Declension, Species and Figure.

Of Number.

Q. How many Numbers are there?

A. Two, viz. Singular and Plural.

Q. How are they known from each other?

A. The Singular speaks but of one; as, a Stone; but the Plural denotes more than one; as, Stones.

Q. How is the Plural Number form'd?

A. Always from the Singular; as, 1. By adding s. (this being the most common.) 2. * By changing a Vowel Diphthong; as Man, Men; Foot, Feet; Goose, Geese; Tooth, Teeth; Mouse, Mice; Cow, Kine, or Cows. 3. By changing a Consonant, especially if the sound of f end the Singular, for then the f is changed into the v Consonant, thus, Wife, Wives; Life, Lives, &c. 4. By adding a Syllable: as Child, Children; Ox, Oxen. And lastly, They are sometimes alike; as one Sheep, ten Sheep; one Mile, ten Mile, or Miles.

Of Case.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six, viz. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative and Ablative.

Q. How are these Cases known from each other?

A. The Nominative and Accusative are known by their Places, and the rest by their Signs.

Q. How know you the Nominative Case?

A. The Nominative Case generally precedes the Verb, and answers to the Question, Who or What, made upon the Verb; as, The Master teacheth.

Q. When doth the Nominative follow the Verb?

A. 1. When a Question's ask'd. 2. When a Verb is of the Imperative Mood, then the Nominative is either set after the Verb, or after the Sign of the Verb; as Wilt thou Learn? Let

* Note, That the adding of s to the Plural, sometimes creates another Syllable, especially if the Singular ends with the Sound of s, x, sh, ch, or the dental hissing, g; as House, Houses; Ax, Axes; Lash, Lashes; Church, Churches; Face, Faces; Stage, Stages, &c.

him read. Or 3. When *is*, or *there*, come before the Verb; as
It is a Book, There stands a Clock.

Q. How know you the Accusative?

A. The Accusative follows the Verb, and answers to this Question, *Whom*, or *What*, made upon the Verb; as I have a Scholar.

Q. How know you the Genitive Case?

A. By having either *s* joyn'd to the Noun, or by setting before it *Of*; as my Master's Book, or the Book of my Master.

Q. How know you the Dative Case?

A. By this Sign *to*, generally. But sometimes by *for*; this Case importing that Thing, or Person, to, or for whom any Convenience or Inconvenience is meant, either by the Substantive, Adjective, Verb, or Participle; as, a Friend to me, good for you; study for Learning, loving to a Stranger.

Q. How know you the Vocative Case?

A. By calling or speaking to one another, and either hath, or may have, *O* preceding it, as, *O* Father.

Q. How know you the Ablative?

A. The Ablative denotes the manner How, the Instrument Wherewith, and the Reason Why any thing, either is, doth, or hath any thing done unto it, and is preceded generally by some Preposition, such as, *In With, Through, From, By, and Than*, after the Comparative Degree.

Of Genders.

Q. What is the proper use of Genders?

A. To distinguish one Sex from another.

Q. How many Genders are there?

A. Three, viz. Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Q. What doth the Masculine belong to?

A. To the Male-kind; and is known by the Relative *HE*.

Q. What does the Feminine belong to?

A. To the Female-kind; and is known by the Relative *SHE*.

Q. What does the Neuter belong to?

A. To such Things as are neither Male nor Female; also to Things without Life. And this Gender is commonly known by *IT*.

Q. But what Gender are such words as are equally spoke in both Sexes: Such as, Child, an Ass, a Colt, a Bear, a Mule, a Fox, a Hare, a Rabbit, a Squirrel, with many others both of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes?

A. Such are term'd *Epitens*, both Sexes being known under one Name.

Q. But how then are the Sexes of such known asunder in Speech?

A. By

A. By adding thereto some Sex-distinguishing word; as, a Male-Child, a Cock-Sparrow, a Dog-Fox, a She-Ass, a Horse-Colt, &c.

Of Declension.

Q. How is an English Noun declin'd?

A. Not by altering its Theme, any farther than to distinguish its Numbers; but by having the Signs of the Cases preceding.

Q. Give me an Example in declining the word Kingdom?

A. Singular.
Nom. A Kingdom
Gen. Of a Kingdom
Dat. To a Kingdom
Acc. The Kingdom
Voc. O Kingdom
Abl. In a Kingdom.

Plural.
Nom. Kingdoms
Gen. Of Kingdoms
Dat. To Kingdoms
Acc. The Kingdoms
Voc. O Kingdoms
Abl. By Kingdoms.

And after this manner are all Nouns Substantives declined that are not defective; that is, that have both Numbers: As for such that want either Singular or Plural, the very sense of the word itself sufficiently denotes. Thus, as Goods, Riches, Victuals, &c. want the Singular; to all proper Names of Persons, Places, or Things, want the Plural; as Richard, Thomas, London, Ale, Sack, Wheat, Barley, Gold, Silver; so Righteousness, Integrity Drunkenness, &c.

Species and Figure are Accidents to each part of Speech, and denote a word to be either Primitive or Derivative, Simple or Compound.

Of an Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. It is the name of the manner, kind, or quality of the Thing; and must have another word joyn'd to it, whose manner, kind, or quality it sheweth, (and therefore it may be properly term'd an Adnoun) as, a good Man, a strong Horse, a fat Ox, &c.

Q. Where is an English Adjective generally set?

A. Immediately before its Substantive.

Q. Decline the Substantive and Adjective together, viz. a good Man.

Man.
A. Singular.
Nom. A good Man
Gen. Of a good Man
Dat. To a good Man
Acc. The good Man
Voc. O good Man
Abl. From a good Man

Plural.
Nom. Good Men
Gen. Of Good Men
Dat. To good Men
Acc. The good Men
Voc. O good Men
Abl. From good Men.

Q. What are the Accidents to an Adjective?

A. A Comparison; besides Number, Case, and Gender, * as in a Substantive.

Of Comparison.

Q. What is a Comparison?

A. The altering of the signification of a word into more, or less, by degrees; as, hard, harder, hardest; and so contrariwise, hardest, harder, hard.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three, viz. the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Q. How know you the Positive?

A. The Positive is the Adjective itself, without either Change or Sign; and implies no inequality of the thing whereof it is spoken; as hard.

Q. Which is the Comparative?

A. The Comparative is that Degree which doth somewhat exceed its Positive in Signification; and is form'd by adding thereto *er*, or setting before it (that is the Positive) *more*; as, *harder*, or *more hard*.

Q. How know you the Superlative?

A. The Superlative is known, either by adding of *est* to the Positive, or setting before it, *most*, *very*, or *exceeding*; and this degree is of the highest signification; as *hardest*, or *most*, *very*, or *exceeding hard*.

Q. Are all Adjectives compared after this manner?

A. No; for some are not compared at all; others there are, that to avoid an ill sound, are compared most commonly with the Signs *more*, *most*, or *very*, before them; and lastly, there are some who are irregular, and have a peculiar way of being compared by themselves.

Q. Which are they that have no Comparison?

A. They are such whose signification may not encrease, or be diminished; as *all*, *any*, *some*, *each*, *every*, &c.

Q. What Adjectives make use only of *more*, *most*, or *very*, before them, to distinguish their degrees in Comparison?

A. They are such Derivatives as end in *y*, *ful*, *ous*, *some*, *ish*, *ant*, *ent*, or *ible*; as *stony*, *gainful*, *desirous*, *gamesome*, *sweetish*,

* Note, That the same Number, Case and Gender, as the Substantive is, the same is the Adjective always: As a good Man is Good; there is Nominative Case, Singular Number, and Masculine Gender, because *Man* is so.

dormant, penitent, favourable; &c. This a careful Observer will quickly find out by the very pronunciation of the Word.

Q. *What Adjectives are irregularly compared?*

A. These following, viz.

Positive	Good	}	Comparative.	better	}	best
	Bad			worse		worst
	or			less		least
	Evil			more		most
	Little			former		first
	Much					
	or					
	Many					
	Before					

Of a Pronoun.

Q. *What is a Pronoun?*

A. It is a part of Speech, either set before a Noun, or put in its place to supply it.

Q. *How many sorts of Pronouns are there?*

A. Four, viz. Demonstratives, Relatives, Possessives, and Interrogatives.

Q. *Which are Pronoun-Demonstratives?*

A. Those that shew the Noun itself; such are, *I, Thou, He, This, That, &c.*

Q. *What do you call Relatives?*

A. Such as relate to some Noun afore-going; and these are, *Who, which, &c.*

Q. *Which are the Pronoun-Possessives?*

A. Such as denote what belongs either to a Man's own self, or to another; and those are *Mine, Thine, Ours, Yours, &c.*

Q. *Which are Interrogatives?*

A. Those that are us'd in the asking of Questions; as, *Who, Which, What, &c.*

Q. *What Things belong to a Pronoun?*

A. Number, Case, Gender, as in a Noun; but Declension and Person, as followeth.

Q. *How are Pronouns declined?*

A. They vary in their Theme contrary to Nouns, but have the Signs of Cases as they have. (See in the following Scheme.)

Of the Variations of a Pronoun, as also of their Persons.

* Note, That the Oblique Cases are all, save only the Nominative.

(1) Those Pronouns that are declined with Substantives, are used exactly as Adjectives, they themselves being such.

		Nominative Cases	Oblique Cases	With a Substant. (a)	Without a Substant.
1 Person	Singular	I	me	my	mine
	Plural	we	us	our	ours
2 Person	Singular	thou	thee	thy	thine
	Plural	ye	you	your	yours
3. Person	Sing.	Mal.	he	him	his
		Fem.	she	her	hers
	Plural	Neut.	it		its
			they	them	their
Interrogatives of		Persons	who	whom	who's
		Things	what		whereof

Q. From the foregoing Scheme, Let me hear you decline the Personal Pronoun, I.

A. Singular.

Nom. I.

Gen. Of me

Dat. To me

Acc. Me

Voc. Is wanting

Abl. From me

Plural.

Nom. We

Gen. Of us

Dat. To us

Acc. Us

Voc. Is wanting

Abl. By us

Q. How is thou declined?

A. Before it is actually declined, observe that *you* in civil speaking, is now used in each Case, and also in both Numbers, thus,

Singular.

Nom. Thou, or You

Gen. Of thee, or you

Dat. To thee, or you

Acc. Thee, or you

Voc. O thou, or you

Abl. By thee, or you.

Plural.

Nom. Ye, or you

Gen. Of you, or your selves

Dat. To you, or your selves, &c.

Of a Verb.

Q. What is a Verb? *

A. A Verb is a part of Speech joyn'd to a Noun, to express its Being, Doing, or Suffering.

Q. How many things belong to an English Verb?

A. Besides Species and Figure, there belongs to an English Verb, Kind, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person.

Of Kind.

Q. How many Kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Three; viz. Active, Passive, and Neuter.

Q. How know you a Verb Active?

A. Verb Active signifies to do; as I love; And may be made a Passive, by interposing the Verb Substantive, *am, art, is, are, &c.* betwixt the Nominative and the Verb, thus, *I am loved, thou art loved, &c.*

Q. How know you a Verb Passive?

A. a Verb Passive signifies to suffer; as *I am loved*; and by leaving out the Verb Substantive, and reducing the Verb loved to its Theme love, 'tis an Active; as *I love*.

Q. What is a Verb Neuter?

A. A Verb Neuter is such that alters not its Signification, for an Active Neuter can't be chang'd into a Passive, neither can a Passive Neuter be turn'd into an Active; as *I live, I am glad, &c.* This Verb is also term'd Intransitive, because it confines its signification to one particular Object, which is imply'd in the Verb itself; as *I live* [the Life] *I run* [the Race] &c.

Q. How are the Kinds, Moods, and Tenses of Verbs known?

A. By other Verbs, call'd Auxiliaries.

Of Auxiliary Verbs.

Q. How many Auxiliaries are there?

A. Two; viz. Integers and Defectives.

Q. How many Integers are there?

A. Three; Do, have, and Be, (or Am)

Q. Why are they call'd Integers?

A. Because they are without Defect, having both the Present and Imperfect Tenses, also Participles, and admit of Auxiliaries before them, as other Verbs do.

* A Verb is two-fold, viz. Substantive, and Adjective; the first signifying the meer being of a Thing? as, *God is, &c.* but the latter implies besides meer being, somewhat either done by, or else done to the Thing that is in Being; as *God bears* (i.e. is bearing) *God is magnified.*

Q. Which

Q. Which are the defective Auxiliaries?

A. Shall, will, may, can, let, must, and ought.

Q. Have these no Formatives?

A. Yes; Shall, will, may, and can; have, should, would, might and could; but let, must, and ought, have no Formatives.

Q. Where then are shall, will, may, and can defective?

A. In their Participles.

Of Mood.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Four; viz. Indicative Imperative, Potential, and Infinitive.

Q. How know you the Indicative Mood?

A. The Indicative Mood either Positively affirms, or else asketh a Question about something done, in doing, or to be done, or suffered; as *I do love, dost thou love? I am loved, art thou taught?*

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. The Imperative Mood implies somewhat to be done, or suffered, but either commanded, intreated, or permitted thereto by another; as *read thou, be thou taught, let him learn.*

Q. How know you the Potential?

A. The Potential denotes, either the liberty, power, or necessity of doing, or suffering, and is commonly known by these Auxiliaries, *may, can, might, would, should, could, or ought*; as *I may, or can love; I may, or can be taught.*

Q. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

A. The Infinitive observes only the bare signification of the Verb without the distinction either of Number or Person, and is usually known by this Particle *to* preceeding, as *to love, to be taught.*

Of Tense.

Q. How many Tenses are there in an English Verb itself?

A. Only Two, viz. the Present and the Imperfect; that is, the Theme, and its Formative; as *Love, loved.*

Q. What is the meaning of this word Tense?

A. The meaning of Tense, is Time.

Q. Are there then but two different Times?

A. Yes; there are Six, viz. The Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Preter-Future.

Q. How are the other Tenses, besides the Present and Imperfect, completed in an English Verb?

A. By the Auxiliaries.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Present Tense?

A. The Present Tense imports the Time that now is, *I read* or *am reading*; *I am taught*.

How know you the Imperfect Tense?

A. The Imperfect Tense denotes somewhat that was doing, or suffering, but not quite finished; as *I loved*, or *did love*, or *was loving*; *I was taught*, (which may be better understood by a Sentence, thus, *I was learning my Lesson when you came to me*.)

Q. How know you the perfect Tense?

A. The Perfect Tense denotes somewhat done and past; as *I have learned*, or *have been learning*; *I have been taught*.

Q. How know you the Pluperfect Tense?

A. The Pluperfect denotes somewhat had been done, or suffered, before another thing was done, and past; as, *I had heard*, or *been hearing*. *I had been and heard an Oration, a Month before you paid me your last Visit*.

Q. How know you the Future Tense?

A. The Future Tense denotes somewhat to be done or suffered hereafter: as *I shall*, or *will love*, or *shall*, or *will be loving*; *I shall*, or *will be loved*.

Q. How know you the Preter-Future?

A. The Preter-Future denotes, That of two Things to come, one is to be past, before the other is to be done, and hath some Conjunction preceding the Nominative, and also the Auxiliary; (And therefore this is usually term'd the Future Subjunctive) as, *When I shall have finish'd this Task, I will set about other Business*. *

Did and didst denotes the Imperfect Active; and *was, wast, were*, the Imperfect Passive.

Have, hast, has, and hath, shew the Perfect Tense Active; and *have hast, has, and hath been* with the Formative, shews the Perfect Passive. *Had and hadst*, the Pluperfect Active; and *had and hadst been*, the same Tense Passive: *Shall, or will, and shalt, or wilt*, declare a Verb to be Future Active; and *shall, will, shalt, wilt be*, do also declare a Verb to be Future Passive. But note, that the Formative of a Verb always follows the Passive Auxiliary, and that in every particular Tense.

Of Number and Person.

Q. How many Numbers are there in Verbs?

A. Two, viz. Singular and Plural (as in Nouns)

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

* From all which 'tis apparent, that *do, dost, doth, or does* shews a Verb to be the Present Active; and *am, art, is, are*, shews the Present Passive.

A. Three

A. Three in both Numbers, viz. *I, thou, He*, in the Singular, and *We, ye, and They*, in the Plural.

Q. How is the Number and Person of a Verb known?

A. By its Nominative Case; for the same Person and Number the Nominative Case is, the same the Verb is look'd upon to be.

Q. But suppose there be more Nominative Cases than one to a Verb, and they of different Persons, what Number and Person then is the Verb?

A. The Verb then is of the Plural Number, and most worthy Person, the first Person being more worthy than the Second, and the Second more worthy than the Third.

Q. But are not the Persons of Verbs sometimes known by their endings?

A. Yes; the Second and Third Singular are; but all the Persons in the Plural are the same as the first Singular, *I, We, ye, They* love.

Q. How does the Second Person Singular distinguish itself by its ending?

A. By adding *est*, or *'st* to the ending, either to the Verb itself, or its Auxiliary.

Q. When are these Terminations *est*, or *'st*, added to the Verb itself?

A. When no Auxiliary precedes; otherwise the Termination is added to the Auxiliary, and the Verb is the same, as in the first Person; as, *thou dost love*.

Q. How know you the Third Person Singular by its ending?

A. By the Verb or Auxiliary, ending either in *eth*, *th*, *'e*, or *'s*.

Q. When are these Terminations added to the Verb itself?

A. When no Auxiliary goes before (as in the Case of the second Person) otherwise they are added to the Auxiliary; as *he loveth*, *loves*; or *doth*, or *does*, *love*.

Q. Have all the Auxiliaries these Endings in the Second and Third Person Singular?

A. No; For in the second Person Singular, *am*, *shall*, and *will*, are *art*, *shalt*, and *wilt*: And in the Third Person Singular, *am* is read *is*; and in *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, the Terminations for the Third Person are commonly omitted.

* Of these note, The first Person speaks of himself, as *I love*, Sing! *We love*, Plur. The Second speaks to another, as *Thou reade*st, Sing. *Ye read*, Plural. And of this Person is every Vocative Case. But the Third is spoken of, as *he reads*, Sing. *They read*, Plural. And of this Person are all Words, *I, We, Thou, Ye*, and every Vocative Case.

Q. When

Q. When are the Terminations est, es, and eth, contracted?

A. When a Vowel ends a Verb, as, do'st, do'eth, for doest doeth.

Q. But when are they writ without contraction?

A. When a Verb ends either in ee, eb, s, st, se, sb, z, or z; as, Thou tracest, watchest, tresshest, fastest, debasest, lashest, vexest, glazest; so he raceth, watcheth, or watches, tresseth, or tresses, &c.

Of the Formation of an English Verb.

Q. What is the Theme of a Verb?

A. The first word of a Verb itself; as, love, bear, teach, burn, call, &c.

Q. What is the Formative?

A. It is that which is used in the Imperfect and Perfect Tenses, and commonly ends in ed; as, loved, burned, called. Tho' (for better sound sake) a great many Verbs now are found and spoke, their Formatives ending in d, t, or n; as lov'd, taught, slayn, for loved, reached, slayed.

For the better understanding thereof, first observe, That t is often used for ed, when the Theme ends in ee, eb, sb, s, k, p, z, f, se, and th, and sometimes after l, m, n, r, if the Vowel preceeding be short; as felt, burnt, snufft, wash'd, vext; for feel'd, burned, snuff'd, wash'd, vex'd, from feel, burn, &c. But after b, g, v, w, s, z, th, and l, m, n, r, when a long Vowel precedes, d is used; as liv'd, smil'd, raz'd, &c. from live, &c. But when this long Vowel or Diphthong, is abbreviated in the Formative, then t is used; as, dealt for dealed, left for leaved, &c.

If d or t ends the Theme, the same Letters are commonly retained in the Formative, only sounded shorter; as read, dread, sweet, &c. Tho' many of these admit of a regular Formation; as, plac'd, fish'd, &c.

Secondly, Others there are that make their Formatives in n; as, been, tak'n, slay'n, &c. And also there are others whose Formative ends in en; as, chosen, broken, beaten, &c. out of a common, and irregular Contraction, especially in some of our English Counties, they chusing rather to say wriuen, bitten, &c. than writ, bit, &c. so sow'n for sow'd, shew'n for shew'd, &c.

Thirdly, There are others that observe an Irregularity both in Imperfect and Perfect Tenses, particularly these following, viz. Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, sling, rings, spring, drink, sink, shrink, stink, hang, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind, &c. These make won, spun, &c. And some make their Imperfect by changing their last Vowel into a; as began, sang, &c.

And

And there are some others of them that add *en* to their Formative; as *stricken*, or *strucken*, *drunken*, &c.

Fight, *teach*, *reach*, *seek*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *make*, *fought*, *taught*, &c. Also *work* makes *wrought*.

Take, *shake*, *wake*, *stand*, *break*, *speak*, *bear*, *shear*, *swear*, *weave*, *cleave*, *drive*, *shine*, *rise*, *smite*, *rite*, *ride*, *get*, &c. make their Imperfect, *took*, *shook*, &c. And their Participle Passive, *taken*, *shaken*, &c. So *give*, *bid*, *sit*, from their Imperfect, *gave*, *bid*, *sat*, and their Passive Participle, *given*, *bidden*, *set*.

Draw, *know*, *grow* &c. make their Imperfect, *drew*, *knew*, &c. and their Passive Participle, *drawn*, &c.

Q. Since there is such variety, How may I certainly find out the Formative of any Verb?

A. By setting before it *have*, *had*, or any Passive Auxiliary, for they always compel (as I may say) a regular Formative to follow it; as, *I have*, *had*, *loved*; Or thus, *I am*, *thou art*, *he is loved*, &c.

Of the Declining or Forming of an English Verb Actively and Passively, in all its Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

The Indicative Mood, Active Voice.

Q. Repeat me every Tense in this Mood, of the Verb Love.

The Present Tense.

A. Singular.	Plural.
I love, or do love	We love, or do love
Thou lovest, or dost love.	Ye love, or do love,
He loveth, or doth love.	They love, or do love.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I loved, or did love	We loved, or did love
Thou lovedst, or didst love	Ye loved, or did love
He loved, or did love.	They loved, or did love.

The Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I have loved	We have loved
Thou hast loved	Ye have loved
He hath loved	They have loved.

The

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I had loved,	We had loved,
Thou hadst loved,	Ye had loved,
He had loved.	They had loved.

The Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I shall, or will love,	We shall, or will love,
Thou shalt, or wilt love,	Ye shall, or will love,
He shall, or will love.	They shall, or will love.

The Preter Tense

Singular.	Plural.
I shall have loved,	We shall have loved,
Thou shalt have loved,	Ye shall have loved,
He shall have loved.	They shall have loved

Q. Since both shall and will do certainly shew the Verb they precede to be Future, pray when must I use shall, and when will?

A. When any thing is indifferently, or questionably foretold by the Person himself, that is, in the first Person, then shall is used; but when a thing is absolutely promised, or threatened, then will is used; and on the contrary, in the second and third Persons.

Q. Which is the Imperative-Mood of Love?

<i>A.</i> Singular.	Plural.
Love thou,	Let us love,
Let him love.	Love ye,
	Let them love.

Note; This Mood is by some call'd the Second Future, it denoting somewhat to be done hereafter.

Q. Which is the Potential Mood?

The Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I may, or can love,	We may, or can love,
Thou may'st or canst love,	Ye may, or can love,
He may, or can love.	They may, or can love.

The Imperfect.

Singular.
I might love,
Thou mightst love,
He might love.

Plural.
We might love,
Ye might love,
They might love.

The Perfect.

Singular.
I might have loved,
Thou mightst have loved,
He might have loved.

Plural.
We might have loved,
Ye might have loved,
They might have loved.

The other Tenses of this Mood are the same with the Indicative.

Q. How form you the Indicative Mood?

A. The Present, to love.

The Perfect and Pluperfect, to have, or had loved.

The Future, will, about, or likely to love.

Q. How do you decline this Verb Substantive am?

A. The Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I am,	We are,
Thou art	Ye are,
He is,	They are

Imperfect.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I was,	We were,
Thou wast	Ye were
He was.	They were

Perfect.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I have been	We have been
Thou hast been	Ye have been
He hath been	They have been

Pluperfect.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I had been,	We had been
Thou hadst been	Ye had been
He had been	They had been

The Future.

Singular.
I shall or will be
Thou shalt, or wilt be
He shall, or will be

Plural.
We shall, or will be,
Ye shall, or will be,
They shall, or will be.

The Preter Future.

Singular.
I shall have been,
Thou shalt have been.
He shall have been.

Plural.
We shall have been,
Ye shall have been,
They shall have been.

The Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

Be thou.
Let him be.

Let us be,
Be ye,
Let them be.

The Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I may, or can be,
Thou mayst or canst be,
He may, or can be.

We may, or can be,
Ye may, or can be
They may, or can be.

The Imperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

I might be,
Thou might'st be,
He might be.

We might be,
Ye might be,
They might be,

The Perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

I might have been,
Thou might'st have been,
He might have been.

We might have been,
Ye might have been,
They might have been.

The Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, *To be.*

The Perfect and Pluperfect, *To have or had been.*

The Future, *To be hereafter.*

Q. Which is the Passive Voice of this Verb Love?

A. the Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I am loved,
Thou art loved,
He is loved.

We are loved,
Ye are loved,
They are are loved.

The Imperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

I was loved,
Thou wast loved,
He was loved.

We were loved,
Ye were loved,
They were loved.

Singular.

I have been loved,
Thou hast been loved,
He hath been loved,

*The Perfect.**Plural.*

We have been loved,
Ye have been loved,
They hyve been loved.

Singular.

I had been loved,
Thou hadst been loved,
He han been loved.

*The Pluperfect.**Plural.*

We han been loved,
Ye had been loved,
They had been loved.

Singular.

I shall, or will be loved.
Thou shalt, or wilt be loved,
He sholl, or will be loved.

*The Future.**Plural.*

We shall, or will be loved,
Ye shall, or will be loved,
They shall, or will be loved.

Singular.

I shall have been loved,
Thou shalt have been loved.
He shall have been loved.

*The Preter Future.**Plural.*

We shall have been loved,
Ye shall have been loved,
They shall have been loved.

Singular.

Be thou loved,
Let him be loved.

*The Imperative.**Plural.*

Let us be loved,
Be ye loved,
Let them be loved.

*The Potential Mood, Present Tense.**Singular.*

I may, or can be loved,
Thou mayst, or canst be loved,
He may, or can be loved.

Plural.

We may, or can be loved,
Ye may, or can be loved,
They may, or can be loved.

Singular.

I might be loved,
Thou mightst be loved,
He might be loved

*The Imperfect Tense.**Plural.*

We might be loved,
Ye might be loved,
They might be loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

I might have been loved,
Thou might'st have been loved,
He might have been loved.

Plural.

We might have been loved,
Ye might have been loved,
They might have been loved.

The other Tenses as the Indicative.

The Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, *To be loved.*

Perfect and Pluperfect, *To have, or had been loved.*

Future, *Will, would, shall, or must be loved.*

So that 'tis observable, the Passive Voice is only the Formation of the Verb Substantive, *Am*, before the Formative of the Verb; which Formative is Invariable through each Mood and Tense, Passive; and therefore the Verb *Am*, was declined before this Passive Voice.

Of an Impersonal Verb.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonal?

A. It is such a Verb that is used only in the third Person Singular.

Q. How is a Verb Impersonal known?

A. By its having no Nominative Case preceeding; also by *it*, or *there*, which generally goes before it; as, *it Delights, it Behoveth, &c.*

Q. But since all things done must proceed from some Agent, or Doer, is it then consistent with any Verb to be Impersonal?

A. No; But in Impersonals, the Nominative is either disguised, or suppressed, and omitted, for one of these Reasons following, *viz.*

1st. When the Verb itself includes its Nominative; as *it Rains*, that is, *the Rain Rains, &c.*

2d. When the Nominative is imply'd in the signification of the Verb; as, *It is said*, i. e. *The People say, &c.*

3d. When the Nominative is obvious from the scope and meaning of the Sentence; as, *It is not good trusting them on the Bank of the River*; i. e. *that is, The Flock is not safely trusted on the Bank, &c.*

4th. When the Nominative lieth hid in the manner of an Infinitive Verb, Phrase, or whole Sentence; as, *There is an Inclination peculiar to every one*; i. e. *A proper and voluntary Will is a Gift to every one.* And in some of these ways any Verb may be put sometimes Impersonally.

of

Of Four undeclined Parts of Speech: And first of an Adverb.

Q. What is an Adverb?

A. An Adverb is a Word undeclined, joyn'd to a Verb Participle Adjective, and sometimes to another Verb, to denote either the Manner, Place, or Time of Being, Doing, or Suffering; as, He that is *every where*, is *no where*. *Soon enough*, if well enough.

Q. How doth an English Adverb end?

A. Most commonly in *ly*; as, *Justly*, *Boldly*, &c.

Q. How many sorts of Adverbs are there?

A. Three; *viz.* Modal, Local, Temporal.

Of Modal Adverbs.

Q. How many ways do Modal Adverbs express themselves?

A. Two; *viz.* Absolutely and Comparatively.

Q. How Absolutely?

A. Either by Certainty, Contingence, Negation, Natural Powers, or Habits; or by some sensible Impressions.

Q. Which express themselves by Certainty?

A. Verily, Truly, and Undoubtedly.

Q. Which by Contingence?

A. Haply, Perhaps, by Chance, and Peradventure.

Q. Which by Negation?

A. No, Not, and in no Wise.

Q. Which express themselves by Natural Powers or Habits?

A. Wisely, Liberally, Justly, &c.

Q. And which by sensible Impressions?

A. Brightly, Nastily, Bitterly, Loudly, Smoothly, &c.

Q. How do Modal Verbs express themselves Comparatively?

A. Either by Excess, Defect, Likeness, or Equality; or by Unlikeness, or Inequality.

Q. Which are they that do it by Excess?

A. Very Exceedingly, too Much, More, Most, &c.

Q. Which by Defect?

A. Almost, Well-nigh, Near, Little, Less, Least.

Q. Which by Likeness, Equality?

A. So, In like manner, Alike, as it were.

Q. And which by Unlikeness, or Inequality?

A. Otherwise, Differently, Far otherwise.

Of Local Adverbs.

Q. What do Local Adverbs denote?

A. Local Adverbs denote, either Presence in a Place, Motion from

from a Place, and towards a Place, the way to a Place; or the term or end of Motion.

Q. Which denote Presence in a Place?

A. Such as answer to these Questions, Where? and with whom?

Q. Which answer to the first Question Where?

A. These, viz. Here, There, Elsewhere, Every Where, No where, Above, below, Within and without.

Q. Which respond to the other Question, With whom?

A. These, viz. Together, at Once, Apart, Severally, &c.

Q. Which denote Motion from a Place?

A. Those that answer to this Question, Whence? as Hence, Thence, in another Place.

Q. Which denote Motion from a Place?

A. Those that answer to this Question, Whitherwards, or Where-away? as, Hitherward, Thitherward, Here-away, yonder-away, toward every side, upward, Downward, toward the Right-Hand, and toward the Left.

Q. Which denote the way to a Place?

A. Those that answer to this Question, which way? as This way, that way, another way.

Q. And which denote the Term, or End of Motion?

A. Those that answer to this Question, whither, as, Hither, Thither, in another Place, Hither, or to this Place, and no farther?

Of Temporal Adverbs.

Q. How do Temporal Adverbs express themselves?

A. Three ways, viz. 1st. By being in Time. 2d. By Duration or Continuance; and 3d. By Vicissitude, or Repetition.

Q. Which denote Being in Time?

A. Such as answer to this Question, When, and that 1st. In respect of Time present; as, Now, to day, &c. 2d. In respect of Time past; as, Before, Yesterday, long since, heretofore, in time past, three days ago, &c. Some time ago; and 3d. In respect of the time to come; as To morrow, not yet, by and by, after, henceforward, some time or other.

Q. What Adverbs denote duration, or Continuance?

A. Such as answer to the Question, How long? as, A long while, Slowly, Quickly, Presently, Shortly, Hitherto, or to this Time

Q. Which imply Vicissitude, or repetition?

A. Such as answer to this Query, How often? as, Often, Frequently, Again, and again, Sometimes, Seldom, Rarely, Daily, Hourly, every Moment, Yearly, once, Twice, Ten times, a Hundred times, and by turns, Alternately, every Year, Weekly, Monthly,

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A. These, viz. Here, There, Elsewhere, Every Where, No where, Above, below, Within and without.

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A. These, viz. Together, at Once, Apart, Severally, &c.

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A. Such as answer to this Query, How often? as, Often, Frequently, Again, and again, Sometimes, Seldom, Rarely, Daily, Hourly, every Moment, Yearly, once, Twice, Ten times, a Hundred times, and by turns, Alternately, every Year, Weekly, Monthly.

Q. What sort of Adverbs are those that form Comparison?

A. Such as are derived from compared Adjectives; as, *Hardly, more Hardly, very Hardly, &c.*

Of a Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A Conjunction is an Undeclin'd part of Speech, used in joyning Words and Sentences together; so as to shew what Relation one notion hath to another.

Q. How may the relation of one Sentence to another be joyn'd?

A. By Consistence, Dependence, or Repugnance.

Q. What Conjunctions connect by Consistence?

A. Copulatives, and Concessives.

Q. Which are Copulatives?

A. And, Also, both, and So as.

Q. Which are Concessives?

A. Although, Albeit, and at least.

Q. What Conjunctions connect by Dependence?

A. Casualls, Conditionals, and Illatives.

Q. Which are Casualls?

A. For, and Because.

Q. Which are Conditionals?

A. If and, So that.

Q. Which are Illatives?

A. Therefore, and Then.

Q. What Conjunctions express the repugnance of Notions?

A. Disjunctives; as *Either, Neither*; or else Exceptives; *But, Except, Unless, Yet, or Without.*

Of a Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A Preposition is a word set before others, especially Nouns, to govern them, and thereby to distinguish the Production, Motion, or Situation of Things.

Q. In the production of things, what do Prepositions denote?

A. They denote,

1. The Efficient (By).

2. The Matter (Of).

3. The Instrument (With).

4. The Idea, or Pattern (According to).

5. The Effect, or Subject, (About, Of, or Concerning).

6. The End, By this Proposition (For).

Q. What do they denote in the Motion of Things?

A. They denote 1. The Initial Term, or Beginning, (From, Out of).

2. The

2. *The Progress, or Communion of a thing, (Direct, Towards, On the other side, Through, Round about, Aside, Beside.)*
3. *The Final End, or Term of a Thing, (To, into.)*
4. *The stopping Short, (Hither, on this side.)*
5. *Overgoing, (Beyond.)*
6. *The Return, (Back, or Back again.)*
- Q. 7. *What do they denote in the Situation of Things?*
- A. 1. *Presence, (At, In, Within.)*
2. *Nearness, (Before, Nigh, Near, in View, at Hand.)*
3. *Distance, (Far off, Without.)*
4. *Interposition, (Between.)*
5. *Immersion, (Up to.)*
6. *Order, (Before, After, Above, Beneath, Upon, Under, Over.)*
7. *Society, or Concomitance, (With.)*
8. *Solitude, (Without, Privy, or in Private.)*

Of an Interjection.

Q. *What is an Interjection?*

A. It is a word that expresseth some sudden Passion of the Mind.

Q. *How?*

- A. Merrily, or Joyfully, *Ha, ha, he.*
2. Wordringly, by *O, Lo, Behold, O strange.*
3. Lovingly, by *Well-done, of all Loves.*
4. Scornfully, by *Fie, Out upon't.*
5. Hatefully, by *Wo, Be gone.*
6. Sorrowfully, by *Ho, Laff, Wel-a-day, O Sad.*

Some Practical Questions shewing how to use the foregoing Accidence.

In any Sentence. Ask

What such a Word signifieth?

Of what part of Speech it is?

Whether the Word be Simple, or Compound?

If a Compound? Of what its Compound?

Also, whether it be a Privative, or Derivative?

If a Derivative; of what it's derived?

If the Word be a Substantive; Ask,

How it's Declin'd? Also whether it be Proper, or Common?

Also of what Case, Gender, and Number it is? And how he knows it to be so?

If an Adjective; Ask,

Whether it be Comparable, or Incomparable?

If Comparable; how it is Compared? Also, ask, What Sub-

stantive it bath? And how it agrees therewith?

If the Word be a Pronoun; Ask,

Whether it be a Demonstrative, Possessive, Relative, or Interrogative? And how he knows?

Of what Person, Case, Gender, and Number it is?

And how he knows?

If a Verb; Ask, Of what kind it is; and whether Personal, or Impersonal? And how he knows?

Ask also of what Mood, Tense, Number, and Person it is? And how he knows?

Whether the Verb be expressed in its Theme, or Formative? If in its Theme, What is its Formative? If in the Formative, What is its Theme?

If the Word be a Participle; Ask, whether it be Active, or Passive? And how he knows? (its other Qualities, see Adjective.)

If the Word be an Adverb; Ask, Whether it be Modal, Local, or Temporal? If Modal, Of what sort? If Local, Of what sort? If Temporal, Of what sort? And of what Word the Adverb depends.

If the Word be a Conjunction; Ask, Of what sort, Whether Copulative, Concessive, Casual, Conditional, Illative, Disjunctive, or Exceptive? And of what Words, or Sentences it joyns?

If the Word be a Preposition; Ask, Of what sort, and what Word it Governs?

But if the Word be an Interjection; Then ask how he knows it to be such? And of what sort it is?

Good Manners
FOR
SCHOOLS:

OR,

QUIMIH I

Done into *ENGLISH* Verse.

By William Lilly, or Lilly.

By R. F. School-master in LONDON.

*Here LILLY to his Scholars doth relate,
What Things they ought to Love, what Things to Hate.*

Come CHILD that art to Learn inclin'd,
Imprint these Sayings in thy Mind:
Rise early, and put Sleep away,
Then go to th' Church and humbly Pray.
But first thy Hands and Face wash fair,
Make neat thy Cloaths, and comb thy Hair.
Fly Sloth when School-time calls away,
Make not at all excess of Stay.
Salute *Me* when thou dost *Me* see,
And all thy Fellows orderly.
Sit where I place thee, and there stay,
Except I bid thee go away;
And as more Learning one doth get,
In higher Seat he shall be set.
Books, Pen-knife, Paper, Ink and Quill,
Have ready for thy Study still.
If ought I Dictate, or Allot,
Write it without a Fault, or Blot.

To

T' Papers loose do not commit
 Such things as are for Books more fit
 Consider and revolve thy Task;
 If ought thou doubt, thy Fellows ask.
 Who doubts and asks, my Words retains;
 But he that doubts not, nothing gains.
 Learn Child, do not forget, I pray,
 Left guilty Mind thy Sloth beway.
 And mind *Me*, for to Teach 'tis vain,
 If thou *My* Words do not retain.
 There's nought so hard, but Pains make yield:
 Take Pains, and thou hast won the Field;
 For as the Earth no Fruit doth bring
 Without a constant Husbanding;
 So he that doth not use his Wit,
 Loseth his Time and Use of it.
 A Rule in Task observ'd must be,
 Left naughty Prattling trouble *Me*.
 Speak low when thou thy Book dost ply,
 But when thou Say'st, speak out, and high.
 Say all by Heart, and lest thou look,
 In Saying, throw aside thy Book:
 And let none prompt him that's to say;
 Which to a Child works much Decay.
 If ought I ask, such Answer frame,
 As thou thereby may'st Merit Fame.
 No Praise in Speaking Fast or Slow,
 The Means of Virtue good to know.
 Still speaking *Latin*, use a Phrase;
 Shun Barb'rous Words as Rock's i'th' Seas.
 Thy Fellows teach that ask the still,
 And draw the Ign'rant to *My* Will.
 He that th' Unlearned oft doth teach,
 Tho' Dull, the Learnedst do out-reach.
 But Blockish Teachers follow not,
 Which are to Eloquence a Spot.
 Of whom there's none so so Fond and Rude,
 But th' Mob him Learned doth conclude.
 If Grammar Rules thou fain would'st know,
 And make thy Language sweetly flow,
 Read Works of *Ancients* in Esteem,
 And *Authors* such as Scholars deem.
Virgil and *Terence* doth invite,
 And *Tully's* Works doth much delight.

Who

Who learns not these, meer Dreams doth see,
 And strives in *Cimbrian Shades* to be.
 There are (that Virtue mind not) Boys,
 Who love to spend their Time in Toys.
 Some to disturb their Fellows, Sport
 With Hands or feet, in foolish sort.
 There's one that's boasting of his Stock,
 Others Descents doth rudely Mock.
 Such prating Boys do not regard,
 Left for thy Deeds I thee reward.
 Buy not, nor Sell, nor Give, nor Take;
 By others Loss, no Profit make.
 Shun Money, which hath Man desir'd,
 Only what's pure becomes a Child.
 Clamours, Jests, Lies, Thefts; Laughters, Jars,
 Avoid, and Instruments of Wars.
 To no foul Words inure thy Breath,
 Thy Tongue's the Gate of Life and Death.
 Think it a Crime worthy of Blame,
 To Curse or Swear by *God's Great Name*.
 All Things, and first thy Book look to,
 Bear them as thou do'st come and go.
 Shun any thing that may cause Sin,
 And what thou may'st displease *Me* in.

*What Boy soever will not mark and heed
 These Precepts, is an Idiot indeed.*

St. Ann's Westminster,
 Nov. 1. 1703.

R. FOORD.

To the Author of the BOOK Intituled,
The English SCHOOL
Reform'd.

Ingenious SIR,

THis *Book* attests your Love and Zeal are true,
Both for your Language and your Country
Pity it is your well-consider'd Rules, (too,
Are not a Pattern for our English Schools.

Those Learned Youths that your *Lycenum* fill,
Are Arguments of your successful Skill.
Go on, *Kind Sir*, with Vigour in your Station,
So that your *Tyroes* may adorn our Nation:
For of such Hopes *Tou* the Foundation lay,
And are the *Morning* of their Glorious Day:

B. S. A. B.

FINIS.